The CRISIS

JUNE-JULY, 1959 15¢

Indiana University
JUL 23 1959
Library
1909-1959

50 YEARS

FREEDOM
CIVIL RIGHTS
PROGRESS

NAACP

"Nicest birthday gift I ever received!"

a Junior Life Membership
in NAACP
available to any child
12 years old
or younger

The gift of a Junior Life Membership in the NAACP to a child you love carries a significant meaning. Testifying to your affection and your sense of justice, such a gift will impart to an impressionable young mind the true meaning of devotion to the dignity of man. Available for children 12 years old and younger. The $100.00 payment may later be applied to a Senior Life Membership.

Send to your local branch or the

N.A.A.C.P.
20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

WANTED

50 ! LEADERS

a unique opportunity to commemorate and serve the 50th anniversary of the NAACP in a truly significant way

Among the readers of this magazine, we seek 50 dedicated leaders. As a magnificent inspiration to our 50th Anniversary Celebration and to our 1959 Fighting Fund for Freedom Dinner, we ask each of these 50 devoted people to assume the responsibility for securing, beyond the activities of his local NAACP chapter, at least $5,000 in funds. This sorely needed financial support may be secured by making a personal contribution, by securing Life Memberships, by soliciting contributions to the Fighting Fund for Freedom, or by any combination of these three methods. The challenge is great; so is the need. Let the leaders step forward now.

Write, wire or phone to any of the three co-chairman listed below.

KIVIE KAPLAN JACKIE ROBINSON DR. GEORGE CANNON

Care of NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

Vol. 66, No. 6 **Whole Number 564**

IN THIS ISSUE

June-July, 1959

COVER

THE ROBERT WILLIAMS CASE
The essential facts 325
RESOLUTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE 50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION 331
HOUSING DISCRIMINATION IN CHICAGO—*By Carl A. Fuqua* 337
SOUTH AFRICA "TREASON" DEFENDANTS 334
EDITORIAL 356

DEPARTMENTS

LOOKING AND LISTENING 345
50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION PROGRAM 358
NAACP BATTLEFRONT 360
BRANCH NEWS 363
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS 337
BOOK REVIEWS 382
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 385

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to May inclusive and bimonthly June-July and August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at 20 West 40th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y., Arthur B. Spingarn, president; John Hammond, vice-president; Samuel Williams, secretary; Theodore Spaulding, treasurer; and Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscription* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given, and three weeks notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July* 22, 1949, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

The contents of THE CRISIS *are copyrighted. Copyright* 1959 *by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.*

The Robert Williams Case

THE suspension of Robert F. Williams on May 6 from his post as president of the Monroe, North Carolina, branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been upheld and extended to cover a six-month period ending November 6, 1959.

The Association's Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting in New York City on June 8 voted unanimously to sustain Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins' action in suspending Mr. Williams following the latter's public advocacy on May 5 of meeting "violence with violence" and stopping "lynching with lynching."

The Board acted upon the findings, conclusions and recommendation of its Committee on Branches, which held a hearing on June 3. The committee considered the charges made by Mr. Wilkins that statements issued by the North Carolinian "are inimical to the best interest of the Association," and constitute "a direct violation of the national policy of the NAACP as set forth in its Articles of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws, and the policy resolutions of its annual conventions."

Mr. Williams was represented by three attorneys at the hearing. The committee heard testimony by and received evidence from both sides. On June 8, the committee reconvened to summarize its findings and prepare its recommendation for submission to the Board.

The full report of the Committee was unanimously adopted by the Board. The complete text follows:

FINDINGS

1. On May 5, 1959, after two white men had been acquitted in a trial for brutal assaults on two Negro women, and a Negro, of limited intelligence, had been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for a far less offense, Mr. Williams made the following statement:

> "We cannot take these people who do us injustice to the court and it becomes necessary to punish them ourselves. In the

future we are going to have to try and convict these people on the spot.

"We cannot rely on the law. We can get no justice under the present system. If we feel that injustice is done, we must right then and there on the spot be prepared to inflict punishment on these people.

"Since the Federal government will not bring a halt to lynching in the South and since the so-called courts lynch our people legally, if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method."

2. This statement was released to UP and received wide publication.

3. On June 3, Mr. Williams testified that on the morning of May 6 he had explained to the *Carolina Times*, a Negro weekly, that the following was a more accurate reflection of what he had meant:

"These court decisions open the way to violence.

"I do not mean that Negroes should go out and attempt to get revenge for mistreatments or injustice. But it is apparent that there is no Fourteenth Amendment nor court protection of Negroes' rights here, and Negroes have to defend themselves on the spot whenever they are attacked by whites."

4. He and his counsel allege that what this statement was intended to convey was that Negroes should exercise the right of self-defense.

5. Mr. Wilkins talked on the telephone to Mr. Williams on May 6. According to Mr. Williams' testimony this was after the explanatory statement had been issued to the *Carolina Times*. At no time in the course of that telephone conversation did he advise Mr. Wilkins that he had backed down from his original statement and, indeed, left Mr. Wilkins with the impression that he was planning to repeat the May 5th statement on a nationwide television broadcast.

6. Mr. Williams received appropriate notice of charges filed against him in a letter from Mr. Wilkins dated May 8th. He was subsequently given notice of the time, place and nature of the hearing on the charges before the Committee on Branches which had been authorized by the Board of Directors to examine the facts and report to the Board on June 8. Mr. Williams was advised of his right to be represented by counsel and introduce testimony in his own behalf. Mr. Williams availed himself of these rights, filed an answer and brief, prepared by his counsel Conrad Lynn and Helen Minken, and appeared at the hearing with these attorneys and Pauli Murray. He testified in his own behalf and presented two witnesses.

7. A Robert F. Williams Defense Committee had been organized in connection with the fight against his suspension. That Committee is not a part of the NAACP. It had issued statements to the press for publication on the issue and seeks to raise money for Mr. Williams' defense.

8. On May 27, a release from the Committee to Defend Robert F. Williams, which Mr. Williams admits authorizing, stated that Mr. Williams had submitted a brief "justifying his contention that Negroes should defend themselves with force against

racist violence when law enforcement agencies fail to protect them." The brief was further characterized as a "detailed legal and historical analysis of the right of Southern Negroes under federal and state laws to arm and defend themselves individually and "collectively against racist violence; it also demonstrates that the common-law principle of citizen's arrests may be utilized by Negroes to apprehend, using whatever force is required to do so, those engaged in perpetrating crimes."

9. The Committee also found that Mr. Williams testified that he was the National Chairman of The Committee to Combat Racial Inequality which is active in Monroe, N. C., and grew out of the Monroe "Kissing Case!" This Committee is not connected with the NAACP.

CONCLUSION

1. Mr. Williams, while president of the Monroe County Branch of the NAACP, made a statement to the press on May 5 which is contrary to the basic NAACP policy.

2. This statement endangers the effectiveness of the NAACP especially in the South. It can be used by segregationists to spread the false impression that the NAACP supports lynching and mob violence.

3. However understandable these emotional outbursts may be in terms of the gross injustice to Negroes in the United States and the failure of the courts and law enforcement agencies to protect the rights of Negroes, the NAACP cannot support any sentiment calling for the use of violence to correct injustice, and public expression of such sentiments by its officers cannot be condoned.

4. The NAACP has never condoned mob violence but it firmly supports the right of Negroes individually and collectively to defend their person, their homes and their property from attack. This principle has always been the policy of the NAACP. For example, the Arkansas Riot Case in 1919, the Sweet Case in 1925, the Columbia, Tennessee Riot Cases in 1946 and the Ingram Case in Georgia, 1947.

ACTION

IT WAS VOTED that the action of the Executive Secretary suspending Mr. Williams be approved and that the suspension continue for six months until November 6, 1959, and during that period Mr. Williams be ineligible to hold any office in the NAACP or any of its branches or sub-divisions and that until the next election the Vice-President or his successor shall discharge the duties of the President.

BACKGROUND OF CASE

On Wednesday morning, May 6, 1959, a reporter from the United Press International called the NAACP Department of Public Relations and asked if the Association had any comment on a statement allegedly made the previous night by Robert Williams, president of the Union County (Monroe) N. C. branch, urging Negroes "meet violence with violence."

The entire text of the UPI dispatch, with the quotations attributed to Mr. Williams, was taken down

stenographically by the departmental secretary. Meanwhile, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins reported that he had heard a radio newscast quoting Mr. Williams statement.

THE UPI STORY

The text of the UPI dispatch follows:

MONROE, N. C., May 6, (UPI)—A local Negro leader, charging that members of his race cannot obtain justice in the courts, threatened last night "to meet violence with violence."

Robert Williams, president of the Union County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that Negroes "must be willing to kill if necessary" to protect themselves against white people.

Other Negro leaders were unavailable for immediate comment on Williams' charges.

"We cannot take these people who do us injustice to the court and it becomes necessary to punish them ourselves," Williams said. "In the future we are going to have to try and convict these people on the spot. This opens the way to real violence."

Williams made the statement a few hours after a jury of eleven white men and one Negro acquitted a white man accused of attempting to rape a Negro woman. "We cannot rely on the law," Williams said. "We can get no justice under the present system. If we feel that injustice is done, we must right then and there on the spot be prepared to inflict punishment on these people. I feel that this is the only way of survival."

"Since the federal government will not bring a halt to lynching in the South and since the so-called courts lynch our people legally, if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method."

WILLIAMS VERIFIES QUOTATIONS

On May 6, the Executive Secretary, together with his assistant, the Director of Branches and the Director of Public Relations, studied the UPI dispatch. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Wilkins put in a call to Mr. Williams in Monroe inquiring as to the accuracy of the news report attributed to him. Mr. Williams affirmed the accuracy of the news report attributed to him and added that he would make the same statement again, on television later that day. Following this conversation, Mr. Wilkins sent a telegram (below) to Mr. Williams and prepared a statement (also below), both of which were released to the press.

THE TELEGRAM

In our telephone conversation this morning you stated that the news dispatch was correct which quoted you as advocating that colored people "meet violence with violence" and as saying "if it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method." You also stated to me that you knew this was not the policy of the NAACP and that you were not speaking for the Association. When I pointed out that you were identified in the news story as president of the Union County Branch and that because of this you could not separate the Association from your statements, you said you would made it clear that you were speaking for yourself, not for the NAACP. In view of your recognition that the NAACP does not advocate the use of violence and lynching and in view of your disagreement with this policy and of your stated intention in further interviews to repeat your original statements, we direct that you suspend your activities

as a local officer pending consideration of your status by the Board of Directors at its meeting May 11.

THE STATEMENT

A dispatch from Monroe, N. C., today quotes Robert Williams, President of the Union County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as urging colored people "to meet violence with violence" because they cannot get justice in the courts.

The NAACP does not and has never in its history advocated the use of violence. We have fought against lynching from the first day of our organization fifty years ago and we repudiate any pro-lynching statement by one of our officers, regardless of provocation.

At the same time it must be recognized that the mood of Negro citizens from one end of the nation to the other is one of bitterness and anger over the lynching in Popularville, Miss., April 25, and over the numerous instances of injustice meted out to Negroes by the courts in certain sections of the South. They see Negroes lynched or sentenced to death for the same crimes for which white defendants are given suspended sentences or set free. They are no longer willing to accept this double standard of justice.

WILLIAMS REPLIES

On May 7 a telegram was received from Mr. Williams indicating his intention to appear before the NAACP Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting on May 11 to state his case.

A letter setting forth the formal charges against Mr. Williams was dispatched to him by Mr. Wilkins on May 8.

On May 11, Mr. Williams informed Mr. Wilkins that, on advice of counsel, he had decided to take advantage of the 15-day period granted by the NAACP Constitution to answer the charges levied against him. Accordingly, he said, he would not appear before the Board on May 11. Meanwhile he called a press conference in the office of his counsel, Conrad Lynn, during which he is reported to have modified considerably his original statement, asserting that he called for violence in self-defense.

The NAACP Board refrained from passing judgment on the merits of the issue and, as is customary in cases involving the administration of branches, referred the matter to its Committee on Branches for a hearing.

The Committee on Branches sat Wednesday, June 3, for the hearing and so notified Mr. Williams and his counsel.

Byron D. Gold of Ann Arbor is anxious to get letters written by Negro soldiers abroad back to the USA at the time of the Detroit riot, June 20, 1943. Any one having or knowing of such letters should get in touch with Mr. Gold at 848 Tappan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MRS. IRENE STEWART, *president of the Essex County Cosmotologists Alumni Association, makes an initial payment of $100 on the Association's NAACP life membership to Mrs. Grace Fenderson (R), chairman of the Newark, New Jersey, branch life membership committee. The payment was made during a dinner "kick-off" meeting of the Newark branch at the beginning of its spring membership campaign.*

RESOLUTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE 50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION SUBMITTED BY BRANCHES ON OR BEFORE MAY 13, 1959

The Constitution and By-Laws of the NAACP (Blue Book) provides that resolutions on program and policy, including constitutional amendments, must be submitted to the Secretary of the Association at least sixty (60) days prior to the Annual Convention and published in THE CRISIS.

Resolution No. 1

Whereas: The National Office of the NAACP is responsible for the coordination of the activities of all branches; and

Whereas: The National Office formulates a program which branches are expected to follow; and

Whereas: From time to time, the National Office program includes observances of special events and dates; and

Whereas: Most branches hold regular meetings no more often than once each month; and

Whereas: Information and instructions relating to observances of special events and dates are frequently received at too late a date to enable the branches to make adequate preparations; and

Whereas: As a result of such situations the programs formulated by the National Office for the branches are not properly observed; and

Whereas: The entire NAACP is adversely affected by these shortcomings;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National Office of the NAACP be requested to formulate its program for branches on a long range basis of at least one year and that detailed information and program material for the observance of special events be forwarded to the branches at least three (3) months prior to the date set for the observance of such special events.

Submitted by: Oranges-Maplewood, New Jersey, Branch

Resolution No. 2

Whereas: The policy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has always been one of working for change within the framework of peaceful, constitutional methods; and,

Whereas: These peaceful, constitutional methods have always been applied without resort to violence, and,

Whereas: The present period in which we live and the objectives for which we strive demand that the time-tested and eminently successful legal, legislative and education approach of the NAACP be supplemented and supported by direct mass action, and,

Whereas: Moreover, the strategy of positive non-violence has demonstrated its effectiveness and appeal in Montgomery, in Tallahassee, and in Tuskegee, and,

Whereas: The discipline, study and training which are part and parcel of the spirit of non-violence are essential to the maintenance of the dignity, courage and freedom from rancor necessary in our common struggle;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that this convention and our branches, youth councils, college chapters and state conferences give serious consideration to the study and application of positive, non-violent, direct action to the end that this may be used in support of the realization of our legitimate objectives of full integration into a free America.

Submitted by: Spring Valley, New York, Branch
Mrs. Patricia Simon,
Secretary

Resolutions submitted by:
The Chicago, Illinois, Branch

Whereas: Our national program has successfully established the illegality of segregation in the public schools, and

Whereas: Northern urban centers have acute problems with regard to de facto segregation,

Therefore, be it resolved, that a national advisory committee be established for the purpose of recommending to our National Board of Directors 1) a definition of the problem, and 2) a proposed program of treatment of this problem on a national level.

Whereas: Memberships are the life blood of our organization and

Whereas: Increasing funds are needed for the work of the NAACP in these crucial days, and

Whereas: Branches often lack the funds and personnel for professional planning in these fields,

Therefore, be it resolved, that a national advisory committee on membership promotion and fund raising be established to outline plans and directives for the guidance of branches.

Whereas: The NAACP has established excellent relationship with organized labor and with churches on the national level, and

Whereas: This same cooperative relationship must be reflected in the ranks if we are to gain full benefit from the good work of our national leadership,

Therefore, be it resolved, that a national advisory committee be established to determine ways and means to improve participation in NAACP program of labor and church groups with the focus at local and state levels.

Whereas: The national program now emphasizes gaining of the right to vote in those areas where the ballot is denied to minority peoples, and

Whereas: Emphasis is also needed on encouragement of the exercise of the voting privileges in those areas where there is no denial of this right,

Therefore, be it resolved, that a national program be developed in an effort to increase participation in governmental election.

Whereas: Equal job opportunities legislation and its enforcement are questions of immediate importance in a large part of our country, and

Whereas: Branch leadership lacks sufficient regular and current information to enable it to participate effectively in the fight against employment discrimination,

Therefore, be it resolved, that there be established a national guidance clinic and service to local branches for information on FEPC legislation and employment discrimination; and consultative and guidance service at a local level to assist us to design a program to eliminate discrimination in employment.

Whereas: The Legal Redress activities are basic to the functioning of the NAACP, and

Whereas: No national program for branches in this area has been spelled out,

Therefore, be it resolved, that the National Board of Directors provide a plan of operation and procedure for the operation of a Legal Redress Committee for the use and guidance of all branches.

Submitted by Chicago, Illinois, Branch

1. Page 17, Section IV, Article 4 (a),
Paragraph #1

"At the October membership meeting of the branch there shall be elected a Nominating Committee composed of seven (7) members—four (4) of which are to be members of the branch and three (3) of which shall be members of the Branch Executive Committee or officers of the branch who shall have been members of the branch in good standing at least thirty (30) consecutive days prior to the October meeting."

Page 18, Article 4, Section IV,
Paragraph #6, (NEW)

(Additional Duties Election Supervisory Committee)

"The Election Supervisory Committee in branches of 3500 and over shall secure an adequate place for the election; secure from both presidential candidates one person and an alternate to guard the ballot box. Tellers to count the ballots shall be appointed in equal numbers by the candidates for office of the President. No officer of the branch, nor any candidate for office shall serve as a teller."

Page 18, Article 4, Section IV,
(NEW) Sub-Section (D)

"The November Membership Meeting shall be the annual report meeting of the branch and the report of the Nominating Committee. The December meeting shall be devoted exclusively to the election process, in branches of 3500 members and over."

Page 19, Article 4, Section V,
Paragraphs #4, 5, 6, to be replaced entirely
(NEW) Paragraph #4 as follows:

"The December meeting of the branch (branches of 3500 or more) shall be devoted exclusively to the election of officers and Executive Committee members. The meeting shall be held for four (4) consecutive hours, with continuous balloting and issuing of ballots to qualified voters during the period under the supervision of a National Office representative appointed to conduct the election of large branches. The doors shall open and close promptly on the hours indicated in the notice to the membership.

Page 19, Article 4, Section VII,
Paragraph #1

"In the event of an election controversy all parties thereto shall submit complaints to the National Office in writing within five (5) days from date of the election meeting, duly signed by one-half (½) of one percent (1%) of the branch members in good standing thirty (30) days prior to the date of the election. Copies of complaints will be submitted to the branch by the National Office. Should such complaints, in the opinion of the National Office, warrant intercession, a new election may be ordered by the Board of Directors to be held not later than thirty (30) days in which case a National Officer or person designated by the National Office shall preside. The designated presiding officer shall order the procedure of the called election meeting; and the results of the election thus supervised shall be accepted as final by all controversal parties thereto, and by the branch.

Submitted by: Cleveland, Ohio, Branch
Mr. C. C. Ramey, Pres.
Dr. N. K. Christopher,
National Board Member

2. Amend Article II (Blue Book)
(to be referred to National Board
of Directors)

a) "An Honorary Member of the Board of Directors shall be that person who has served as a member of the Board of Directors for a period of fifteen (15) years."

b) "An Honorary Member of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall hold office for life with the full powers of those members elected in accordance with Article II, Section 3."

c) "Vacancies caused by the election of an Honorary Director from the Board of Directors shall be filled in the manner outlined in Article II, Section 2."

Amend Article V, Section 1,
Constitution and By-Laws for Branches

"Any person who is in accordance with the prinicples and policies of the Association may become a member of the branch in accordance with the articles of incorporation and the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association by paying annually in advance on the basis of the calendar year, a fee of at least two dollars ($2.00). Membership in the branch shall include membership in the National Association."

Submitted by: Boston, Massachusetts, Branch
Mr. Herbert E. Tucker, Jr.
President

3. Amend Article III, Section 2,
Constitution and By-Laws for Branches

"WHEREAS, Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution and By-Laws for Branches of the NAACP provides that the members of all standing and special committees, except the nominating committee, shall be appointed by their respective chairman, and,

"WHEREAS, there is no time limitation stated in which the chairman must appoint the other members of his committee, we move that the following amendment be made to Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution: "That immediately upon his election or appointment, the chairman of all committees shall appoint a vice-chairman and if each chairman has not appointed the other members of his committee within thirty (30) days from the date of his appointment, the president of each branch then shall appoint other members to fill out the committee, which said appointment must be confirmed by the vote of the executive board by a majority of those present and voting."

Submitted by: Kokomo, Indiana, Branch

4. Article IV, Section 4, Line 8,
be changed to read:

". . . provided that a majority of the members be lay members of the branch."

Article III, Section 3

"Members of the Executive Committee, with the exception of the president, shall hold office one year and until their successors are elected and qualify, or until such time as their conduct disqualifies them for office and warrants their removal as provided in Section 4.

"No person shall be eligible to serve as president for more than ten (10) consecutive years in branches having a membership of 500 or less; eight (8) consecutive years in branches having a membership of 500 to 1000; four (4) consecutive years in branches having a membership of 1000 to 2000; and two (2) consecutive years in branches having a membership of 2000 or more. Membership shall be taken as the number of members as

of December 31 of the year just prior to that in which the election is being held."

Submitted by: Columbus, Ohio Branch
Mr. Barbee W. Durham
Executive Secretary

5. (NEW)

"That any Executive Committee member not attending three (3) consecutive meetings without a written or verbal, legitimate excuse, shall be automatically dropped as a committee member."

Submitted by: New London, Conn. Branch
Mrs. Vernice B. Cook
Secretary

6. (NEW)

"WHEREAS, each branch of the NAACP is required to submit periodic reports to the National Headquarters, and,

"WHEREAS, the Freedom Fund report, the Christmas Fund report and others where monies are remitted to the National Headquarters, and,

"WHEREAS, there is often neither confirmation or receipt of these reports or funds returned to the branch from the National Headquarters, the Kokomo, Indiana, branch of the NAACP moves that the following be adopted as an addition to the existing Constitution and By-Laws:

"That all disbursements of funds by the branches to the National Headquarters, be made by check, money order, cashiers check, etc. and acknowledgement of receipt of same be made by the National Headquarters or sub-division to which such report is directed immediately upon its receipt."

Submitted by: Kokomo, Indiana, Branch

First Youngstown, Ohio, organization to subscribe to NAACP life membership is the Youngstown Junior Civic League. From R, Nathaniel Lee branch president; Mrs. Carol Oliver, president Jr. Civic League; and Mrs. Georgia Smith, League treasurer.

Housing Discrimination in Chicago*

By Carl A. Fuqua

ON behalf of the Chicago branch, I express our appreciation for the invitation to appear before you at this time. Our hope is that the important subject of housing discrimination in the Chicago area is properly aired and seriously considered. We also hope that from these hearings, being conducted throughout the country, steps will be taken in all areas of government to create a new and proper image of race-relations in the sphere of housing.

In the establishment and the exercise of the rights of one citizen, it is certainly necessary to consider the rights of all citizens. This is also true of groups of citizens. To establish certain rights for a group of citizens and arbitrarily to deprive others of that right is injustice. Assuming that the United States has reached that level of civilization at which man recognizes that the inequalities which exist between men are not based upon physical differences between men, and assuming that the United States is a nation "Under God," it would logically follow that such a nation would go beyond its present "accepted practices" in certain areas (housing being one of them) to develop a policy which is based upon the declaration that what is available to all men is available to any man, provided that he can properly assume the obligations attendant upon the particular responsibility; and to develop positive action to enforce those policies. On the basis of testimony already presented in these hearings, it has become evident that, to the embarrassment of the City of Chicago, there are many practices in the

* This article is the testimony of the Chicago, Illinois, NAACP branch, as presented by its executive secretary, Carl A. Fuqua, before the Federal Civil Rights Commission hearing on May 6, 1959.

area of housing which make this hearing seem as though it is coming from Arkansas rather than Chicago, Illinois.

A good many citizens of Chicago, who see the Southern Segregationist as a handicap to American principle and the democratic process, see no further than the noses on their faces: for some of the cliché-ridden rationalizations that many southern exponents of school segregation use were heard in this room yesterday:

Legislation will not help the problem,
It might slow down the progress we've made,
Open-occupancy is a "myth,"
A law would upset the educational process and
The reason we don't rent or sell to Negroes when there are no more than 3 to 5 in a block is because we would be subject to "vilification."

Probably the most diffused, the most accepted practice in racial discrimination prevails in the area of housing. A white man who will work with a Negro, who will send his children to racially-mixed schools, who will sit next to a Negro on a public conveyance, who will even go to church were Negroes go, will say that he does not want to live next door to a Negro. In a survey made of a church in a changing community, one of the white members stated: "I don't mind if they work with me, I don't care if they come to my church, I just don't want them to move in my block." Beyond this is the fact that certain communities accept as neighbors, however lightly that acceptance, known racketeers and thugs—white, of course. But, if a Negro of good reputation and professional standing should move in where a white racketeer has moved out, there would undoubtedly be (in most communities), some overt demonstration of resentment. It is a fact that "stalwart and intrepid" real estate dealers will deal with not-so-stalwart white men of devious repute, while they will not even consider selling property to a reputable Negro of the highest standing in the community.

CHICAGO HOUSING PROBLEM

Most of the white citizens of Chicago and its environs decry the bigotry of a Faubus and the irrational thinking of many Southern segregationists on the public school question, but I wonder how much they would abhor the acts of these persons if it were not a question of schools in Arkansas but a question of housing in Chicago?

Although there are some people in this area who feel that there is no segregation problem in housing in Chicago, and that Negroes live together because they like it that way, the fact is that people like to live where they want to live as long as they can afford to live there. Another fact is that most people do not like to live in over-crowded ghettos. An additional fact is that people who have any degree of dignity and self-respect do not like, nor should they have, their residential opportunities circumscribed because of their color. Which is the more important consideration? For a person to be able to choose his own home, or for a person to choose whom he shall have

as a neighbor? To subscribe to the fallacious theory that a person has a right to choose who shall live next door to him is to suggest that the prospective homeowner is at the mercy of his prospective neighbors, and that the former's rights depend upon the latter's whims and prejudices. Is this democracy?

What has been said formerly seems to suggest the existence of segregated housing in Chicago. It suggests just that. Chicago has progressed in many areas, but one in which there has been very little progress is in the area of housing opportunities for all of its citizens. It is easy for one to point to Lake Meadows or Prairie Shores as examples of Chicago's progress. It is considerably easier to point to the stretch of land from 18th Street on the North, 95th on the South, Cottage Grove on the East, and stretching almost to Halsted on the West, an area which is now practically all Negro. This does not include the western sections of Hyde Park, north Kenwood, or east Woodlawn, other areas which are almost totally Negro in composition. The great South Side of Chicago, which had its "Black Belt" a few years ago, now has developed into a "Southern Shadow" cast upon the City of Chicago. The West Side of Chicago, a place where there was an island of Negroes for decades in the area around Lake, Warren, Maypole, Fulton and Washington Streets, between Ashland and Western Avenue, has now become another Negro "inundated" area, but not of the Negro's choosing. It is because the housing pattern in Chicago has so developed, or been contrived, that this has been "their section." From Halsted to Cicero, from 22nd to Fulton, Negroes live in another overcrowded ghetto with islands of Chicago Housing Authority projects and well-kept homes. The expansion to the North has not been as rapid. The "Negro area" of the Near North Side is relatively constant. For the most part, the North and Northwest sides of Chicago constitute the "white side" of Chicago. Anyone, whether sociologist or realtor, who casually states that the segregated housing pattern simply reflects the rapid growth of the city and the large number of in-migrants is misinterpreting his facts.

Perhaps it is true, as Dr. Hauser stated, that patterns of segregation have never been *reserved* for any one group of people, but patterns of segregation have also never been *preserved* for any one group of people as they have been for Negroes.

SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC HOUSING

Even in the area of Public Housing there seems to exist a pattern of segregation. Although the Chicago Housing Authority has an expressed policy of non-discrimination, there are projects where Negroes do not live and there are others, Trumbull Park is one, where Negro residents are in very small numbers and have been subjected to violence.

No one expects the executive director of CHA to use public housing as a wedge for integration, but it certainly seems that CHA residential facilities should be made available to anyone, in any available project, on the strength of their application and not on the basis of their racial identity. Is it coincidence that there are no Negroes in Bridgeport Homes, is

it coincidence that the largest number of Negro families in Lawndale Garden Homes at any given time has been two? Is it coincidence that Lathrop Homes has a total of twenty-one Negro families out of a total of nine hundred twenty-five units? With the number of Negro families waiting for CHA residences, why is it that, with few exceptions, they manage to get into projects in the "prescribed Negro areas?"

Although integrated housing in publicly owned projects will not solve Chicago's housing problems, it certainly could afford an educative voice in the community that different races can live together, if given the opportunity, despite vicious attempts to prevent it.

The Chicago Negro citizen has "limited mobility." He is limited to those areas which have been vacated by whites scurrying to the suburbs and unlimited housing opportunities, supported by the Federal Housing Authority and Veterans Administration financing. Oddly enough, these same financing oppportunities are, in theory, available to Negroes. However, because of restrictive financial institution practices, the Negro is, in fact, barred from entry to certain suburban areas. Although Mayor Daley stated that Chicago is not like Philadelphia with its "white noose" around the city, he omitted the fact that in the few suburban communities where do Negroes live, they live in circumscribed areas. Even in the area of new housing this practice is followed. Perhaps as a token gesture FHA-approved housing is being offered him with an indirect "for Negro only" label by placing the picture of a Negro buyer on the advertisement. The message, of course, to most people, is that this is a suburban community for Negroes.

RESIDENTIAL IMPROVEMENT NEGLECTED

The city is being rejected as a place of residence and is at the same time being neglected. Many concerned people and groups are sensitive to this situation, especially since the prediction is that the inner-city areas of large metropolitan communities, including Chicago, are rapidly becoming slums populated by so-called "minority peoples." But the lack of concern on the part of many of our citizens is evident in their actions. The FHA-VA housing officials seem oblivious to this fact as they continue to pour the bulk of their financing into out-lying areas, and restrict their buyers to white citizens, or, as in the Evanston case, set up "Negro communities." Certain FHA requirements as to space preclude the building of FHA financed property within the city. An FHA minimum frontage requirement is larger than the frontage of a typical city lot, so that this FHA requirement could not be met in most cases.

The Urban Renewal program is an attempt in the right direction, but apparently with the wrong emphasis. It appears that there is more concern for building homes and apartments in the city with the purpose of "renewing" the area by bringing it up to middle class and upper-middle class status again. Very little thought seems to be given to the fact that the vast majority of those persons displaced by Urban Renewal are from the lower income groups. Where are they to go? The result of

"Urban Renewal" is "Slum and Negro clearance" since the bulk of these areas were and are inhabited by Negroes.

The transplanting of slums in the name of "Urban Renewal" is a matter of semantics and geography. Where there did exist sub-standard housing at 55th and Kenwood in the Hyde Park Urban Renewal area, there now exists sub-standard housing directly to the south in the east Woodlawn area.

In the face of these circumstances (limited mobility on the part of Negroes, CHA "high-rise ghettos," displaced persons via Urban Renewal, increased over-crowding), what can be expected of persons victimized by such circumstances?

SUB-STANDARD RESIDENCES

As long as there is a pattern of housing which forces Negro citizens to live in circumscribed areas of the city, it is logical to conclude that the resultant situation will be over-crowding, sub-standard residences, increased crime and delinquency, a general lowering of morale, a negative attitude toward human values and inferior education. No person who is exploited, rejected, and forced to live in squalor can be expected to have the proper regard for his own life, must less the life of another. The wrongs which exist because of slums are wrongs which, for the most part, the people in these slums did not initiate. The vicious propaganda that instills in the minds of people the notion that Negroes depreciate property values at a fast rate, and that they prefer living in ghettos, must be dispelled, especially in the light of evidence to the contrary; e.g., Park Manor, Chatham, and Westchesterfield. Absentee ownership, exploitive real estate dealers, "contract-selling culprits," over-crowding, and the great flood of migrants from the South, in flight from socio-economic injustice, cause this depreciation.

As long as large segments of our school population are getting their basic formal education in over-crowded classrooms, double-shift schools, and in the midst of demoralized teachers, there can be no encouragement for the Chicago Board of Education. Of the more than 25,000 students on double-shift in Chicago's public schools, the vast majority are Negroes, and yet they are a minority of Chicago's public school students. Why is this? Obviously, over-crowded housing conditions lead to over-crowded schools. The schools with the largest enrollment of grade-school students are "Negro schools." Figures of the Chicago Board of Education indicate that the six largest enrollments in Chicago public grammar schools are as follows:

Bryant	3,200
Doolittle	3,200
Jenner	3,200
Penn	3,000
Lawson	2,900
Herzl	2,700

These schools are either all-Negro schools, or practically all-Negro, with a scattering of white children. Four of the six are in the westside area, which has, in the past ten years, become another Negro ghetto. As of the February, 1959, semester, 26,155 grade-school children in 44 schools were on double-shift. No less than two -thirds of these children are

Negroes. This certainly indicates what housing segregation can do. Not only does it create overcrowded neighborhoods, crime, and decay of property, but it creates a decline in educational standards and a lack of opportunity for young minds to get the necessary academic and psychosocial training needed in our complex society. Is it small wonder that so many Negro children drop out of school when they reach age 16? Is it small wonder that teachers scramble to get out of these schools to do their teaching under less chaotic conditions? Until there is a recession in the hypocritical jargon of so-called real estate experts who say they are forthright, but who seem more like "obdurate opportunists," there will continue to exist an immoral housing ethic in the City of Chicago.

SUBTLE PRESSURES BAR NEGROES

Until there is an arrest of the subtle and sometimes not so subtle pressures to exclude Negroes from the housing market, there will continue to develop a pattern of segregated housing which will increase the blight and ignorance in the city and increase the "white ring" and ignorance outside the city. This is an unhealthy situation and one which necessitates strong enforcement of Federal laws to avoid the use of federal funds to build "all-white" communities. In spite of those who have said that law is an ideal and not an actuality, and who employ other irrational excuses, there *is need* for legislation in this field.

Where man refuses to assume his moral responsibility to society, the State has the responsibility to use legal means to curb his immoral practices, whether they be parental neglect or civic neglect. You may not be able to legislate morals, but you can educate on the basis of that legislation. The fallacy of correlating Negro residents with declining property values, without considering other variables, must be rejected. The fears of white citizens that Negroes will invade their neighborhoods like the German tribes fell upon the falling empire of the Caesars must be dispelled. Such deceptive notions and fears can only be rejected and dissipated through a freedom of residence policy in public and private housing which permits people to see for themselves that a neighborhood will not be run down because a Negro moves in. A neighbor is a neighbor, whether Negro or white. Either can be bad; either can be good.

In view of previous and existing practices of federal agencies to assume no positive responsibility in an attempt to eliminate racial discrimination in housing, it is recommended:

- That federal legislation in the area of housing be enacted which clearly makes racial and religious discrimination in federally-aided housing illegal in all cases. The present practice of allowing home builders, who avail themselves of FHA mortgage insurance, to build racially restricted housing, as long as such restrictions are not recorded, should be eliminated.
- Until the legislative branch of the government acts, the President should assume the initiative to issue an order which explicitly makes it illegal to discriminate on the basis of race or religion in all housing programs

in which the Federal government is involved.

- Urban Renewal programs should be required to make available facilities for low income and lower-middle income families as well as middle and upper-middle income families, in order to accommodate some of those displaced by slum clearance to make way for Urban Renewal, and to effect a balanced community which consists of people of all groups of all socio-economic levels. Instead of CHA housing being "Ghetto-ized," it ought to be integrated in "normal" communities throughout the city. Urban Renewal projects ought seriously consider relocating displaced persons in low-density areas where standard housing already exists.
- It is recommended that the state and local governments assume some legally enforceable responsibility to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in housing.

NO OPEN-OCCUPANCY LAWS

Neither the State of Illinois nor the City of Chicago has enacted any law or ordinance which would effectively lead to freedom of residence, sometimes referred to as "Open Occupancy." Although such enactment would not pretend to eliminate prejudice, it certainly would be moving in the direction of eliminating housing discrimination. Such a law would exist to prevent further discrimination in housing, to expand the Negro housing market, and thereby decreasing over-crowding in other areas. It would serve as an educative factor to show that people of different races can live side by side without incident. Just as many have discovered that different races can go to school together, fight a war together, play baseball together, and go to church together, so it can also be discovered that the good of all segments of society will be served when each is given the privilege to employ his full potential and to enjoy equal opportunities in all areas of experience.

A situation which stultifies the City of Chicago, such as its present housing structure, ought not to exist. When it is possible, and in many instances an actual fact, that Negro boys and girls have no communication with children of other races or religions and vice versa, that the level of inter-cultural and inter-racial communication is more often by TV and movie screens than in real experiences, it suggests that we are overlooking a vast educational potential.

Although we urge a freedom of residence policy in private as well as public housing, we recommend that the federal government set the example and lead the way. When this is done, all citizens have an opportunity to see that "Open Occupancy" is not tantamount to "Negro Occupancy," but that it is an honest, democratic process which enables free persons to choose freely where they will live, and according to their means. If the government leads the way, the private real estate dealers will no longer be able to use their overworked rationalizations. Eventually, they will follow; those that won't follow, will fade away.

NEXT ISSUE *CRISIS*, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, A COMBINED ISSUE OUT SEPTEMBER 1

South Africa "Treason Defendants"

THE South Africa Defense Fund has reached the $15,000 mark for money sent this year to South Africa's 91 opponents of *apartheid* charged with "treason." The $3,000 check sent on June 11, 1959, for legal defense and welfare makes a total of $50,000 contributed since 1957.

The defendants have been held for two and a half years, since mass arrests in December, 1956, of 156 persons accused of having participated in peaceful demonstrations or organizations opposed to the South African government's program of total segregation of the 80 per cent non-white population.

The government contends that opposition to its racist program constitutes "treason" because the equal rights advocated by the accused "could not be achieved without violence against the State." The accused—whites and non-whites; doctors, lawyers, businessmen, laborers, a clergyman—contend that they have advocated peaceful methods of trying to achieve rights for non-whites, who are without any representation in the government.

Indictments against the 91 were quashed by the South African court last fall, but new indictments were drawn up by the Prosecution, and 30 of the 91 were scheduled for a second trial on January 19. An appeal by the Defense on matters of law will be decided on August 3rd. Meanwhile, on April 20 the court quashed the indictment against the remaining 61, but the Prosecution is expected to draw up still a third indictment against them in this bizarre, Alice-in-Wonderland case. During the years the accused have been held they have been without any compensation or regular income. Most of the defendants and their families have been able to exist and carry through their legal defense only because of the support that has been rallied for them in South Africa, in England, and in the United States. Over $250,000 has been required for legal costs and family welfare, and more is being sought.

Sponsors of the South Africa Defense Fund in this country include Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar College; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review;* Rabbi Israel Goldstein, honorary president of the American Jewish Congress; Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; the Rt. Rev. Henry Hobson of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Lewis Mumford, author; Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Co-Chairmen are writer John Gunther and the Rt. Rev. James A. Pike. The South Africa Defense Fund is administered by the American Committee on Africa at 4 West 40th Street in New York City.

Trustees of the corresponding fund in South Africa include Anglican Bishop Ambrose Reeves of Johannesburg, and Alan Paton, well-known author.

Looking and Listening . . .

BEQUEST TO NAACP

A BEQUEST of $4,111.49 was presented to the NAACP under the will of the late Mrs. Mildred Dixon Cools in memory of her husband, the late G. Victor Cools; her father and mother, Daniel and Rose Dixon, and her sister, Lillian Dixon.

She also made a bequest of $4,111.49 to the Harlem, New York City, branch of the YMCA.

Mrs. Cools was born in Troy, New York, and was educated at Syracuse University, from which she obtained a B.S. degree, and New York University, winning an A.M. She taught at North Carolina State College, Tuskegee Institute, and the Trenton High School before she joined the New York public school system in 1937. At the time of her death, she was chairman of the home economics department of the Samuel J. Tilden High School, Brooklyn, New York. She died on October 29, 1958, a resident of 2171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WORLD OF JAZZ

THE first full story of how the world of jazz is infected with race prejudice, among both white and Negro musicians, is revealed in the June issue of *Harper's* magazine.

Nat Hentoff, co-editor of *The Jazz Review*, brands as a "myth" the idea that "jazz is a microcosm of nearly ideal democracy in which everyone is judged by what he has to say musically, and not by an external characteristic like skin color."

There are many Negro musicians "who are not yet ready to extend full musical and social equality to whites," Hentoff says.

"Part of the reason for the reluctance of many Negroes fully to accept white jazzmen is economic. From the beginning Negro musicians have resented the fact that white jazzmen, by and large, have had a wider choice of better paying jobs, more publicity, and more credit from the public."

For instance, in the 'thirties, when the large jazz bands were in the ascendant, the Goodmans and Dorseys and Shaws were the most consistent money-makers, while the "musically superior" Negro bands of Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and Jimmie Lunceford, were "usually restricted to less lucrative engagements," Hentoff says.

And while many Negro bands will not accept white musicians, most TV and film studio orchestras remain closed to Negroes.

"And the Negro who is fully qualified for work in a symphony orchestra is even more certain to be frustrated," Hentoff continues. "Though a very few symphony orchestras have admitted an isolated Negro or two in the past few years, most are all-white, an area of jim-crow that for

UPI Photo

TWENTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD *Cecilia Cooper, a Negro fashion model of New York City, smiles proudly after being named "Miss Festival of 1959" at the annual film festival in Cannes, France, on May 12. Wearing a Bikini bathing suit, Miss Cooper outclassed some of Europe's loveliest girls to win the title. It was the first time a Negro had won the contest. Miss Cooper entered the competition as "Miss Empire State."*

years has escaped the attention of even the most 'liberal' concert-goers."

In addition, the author says:

There is less socializing off the stand between most white and Negro jazz musicians than an idealistic jazz listener might imagine. Close interracial friendships and visiting between families do exist, but most white jazzmen tend to hang out with other whites and Negroes with Negroes. One factor that works against frequent casual socializing everywhere in the country, of course, is that most Negroes are forced by housing discrimination to live in different neighborhoods from white musicians, neighborhoods—as in the Los Angeles area, for example—that are often a considerable distance from each other.

The pressures come first, then, from the surrounding society. It is because Negroes are denied full acceptance as individuals outside jazz that they take such fierce pride in the fact that at least jazz is theirs, that it began as Afro-American music, and that the majority of its most internationally applauded figures are Negro. Since the whites outside fight their entrance into homes and schools and jobs, many Negro musicians are all the more determined to fight to keep jazz for themselves, or as much of it as they can. Adding to this is the ultimate irony—many locals of the American Federation of Musicians, the union they must join to get work of any quality, are jim crowed into divisions, one for white and one for Negro.

LITTLE ROCK

THE blame for Little Rock's school integration crisis is traced to a lack of positive leadership at the state and federal levels and to an organized opposition from outside the city.

Putting the finger on them was Virgil T. Blossom, whose position as school superintendent (1953-58) in the Arkansas capital made him "the man in the middle" of that situation.

His view, outlined in Part One of a copyrighted report, "The Untold Story of Little Rock," in *The Saturday Evening Post* (May 23, 1959), is that public opinion was right for Little Rock to become known as the community that provided a reasonable solution to the tremendously difficult problem of school desegregation.

However, it wasn't to work out that way and Blossom points out that the Department of Justice failed to indict or prosecute a single individual involved in the mob action that ensued, although more than fifty were arrested by local police.

"A federal judge failed to provide United States marshals to help enforce integration at a critical time," he continues. "The governor of Arkansas failed to use his power to uphold the law. In fact, Gov. Orval E. Faubus used his office in a demagogic and opportunistic manner that brought about a breakdown of law and order."

Noting that the most effective opposition to the Little Rock plan came from outside the city, Blossom says, "It was initiated by segregationists in other sections of Arkansas and in other southern states where leaders of such organizations as the White Citizens' Council decided their own purposes would be best served by using their money and their influence to force a fight to the finish against integration at Little Rock rather than in their own home territory."

UPI Photo

"MISS SACRAMENTO"—*Smiling prettily here is Patricia Williams, recently elected "Miss Sacramento," California. Miss Williams, who is five feet six inches tall and measures 36-24½-37, is the first Negro girl to win a preliminary for the "Miss America" contest. When she was an unknown secretary, she said she thought the most important thing needed to launch a singing career was "a break." By winning the "Miss Sacramento" contest, she got her "break." She is still bewildered about offers from Television. When asked how she felt after she had won, Miss Williams declared: "I don't fell a thing—I' numb."*

The contention of many Southerners that Negroes do not want their children to attend school with white children is branded as "ridiculous" by Mr. Blossom.

"Most Negro parents want their children accepted and want them to have better educational opportunities than they normally get under a segregated system," Blossom wrote in the May 30 issue of *The Saturady Evening Post*.

Part Two of his report says that in many talks with Negro parents and leaders Blossom found them keenly aware of the dangers of immediate, complete integration.

"There were some who demanded speed," he says, "but most of them favored moderation for sound reasons—fear of economic retaliation, fear that the legislature would establish public education or, in most instances, a sane desire to avoid a violent upheaval.

"They wanted to co-operate with the school board."

Blossom reports that at a school board meeting after the Supreme Court decision the six members agreed that the board's official position was opposed to the principle of the Court ruling, but that "it was now the law of the land and the law should be respected."

He finds it significant that not a single member of the board expressed any idea of refusing to obey the law.

The Post article tells of mounting pressures and a growing atmosphere of hysteria after the reelection of Governor Faubus in 1956.

WASHINGTON BOARD

THE State of Washington is proud of its Washington State Board Against Discrimination and its accomplishments since it was organized. The Washington State Law Against Discrimination guarantees full and equal enjoyment of all places of public accommodation or amusement alike to all persons of every race and color.

The Glamour-Ella Studios, International, Incorporated, of Seattle were ordered by the Board to admit for service a Seattle housewife, who had been denied membership because she is a Negro.

The Board also found that the Doctors Hospital of Seattle had discriminated against a Negro applicant for employment and the hospital was ordered to cease such practice. According to the Board's investigator the overall employment policy of the hospital has been fair but that the head of the accounting department had denied a job opportunity to a Negro applicant because of his race.

Ted White and Associates, of Seattle, were ordered to give employment to a Seattle woman in a clerical position after the Board found they had discriminated against her because of her race. The respondent agreed to the hiring.

The MacPherson Realty Company of Seattle was found to have discriminated against a Negro couple who were attempting to buy a home. The State Law Against Discrimination prohibits racial discrimination in the sale of homes that are insured or guaranteed by the federal or state government.

Two taverns, the Seahound Tavern of Seattle and the Ray's Tavern of Pasco, were found in violation of the law against discrimination which makes denial of services because of

UPI Photo

PAGE ONE QUEEN RECEIVES A SALK SHOT—*Therese Washington, 18, just elected "Queen of the Page One Ball" of the Newspaper Guild of New York City smiles on May 26 as she receives her first Salk Vaccine shot well ahead of the high-incidence season for infantile paralysis. Inoculating her is Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, vice-president for medical affairs of the National Foundation. Miss Washington, a clerk-typist on the Amsterdam News, New York City, is the first Negro to win her title. She won over 59 other contestants representing 15 newspapers and magazines in New York City.*

race an unlawful practice. Both establishments were ordered to make their services available equally without discrimination.

Charges of racial discrimination against four establishments were not sustained and the complaints were dismissed by the Board.

SEGREGATION SUFFERS SETBACKS

THE Supreme Court has done it again. In two recent decisions, the Court held that a Louisiana ban on matches between white and Negro boxers is unconstitutional, and threw out a contempt conviction against a Virginia Quaker who refused to answer questions of a Virginia legislative committee investigating racial activities.

At issue in the Louisiana case was a 1956 statute that prohibited "dancing, social functions, entertainments, athletic training, games, sports or contest . . . in which the participants are members of the white and Negro races." The Federal District Court in New Orleans had previously enjoined the State Athletic Commission from enforcing the ban, and the Supreme Court in 11 words affirmed its decision. The lower court pointed out that since "classification based on race in inherently discriminatory" and violates the 14th Amendment, boxing is no exception.

The contempt conviction against David H. Scull came after he declined to discuss his associations before a legislative committee set up as part of Virginia's "massive resistance program. The court held that the purposes of the committee were so unclear that the witness could not know the committee's justification for seeking the information he refused to give.

THIRD IMHOTEP CONFERENCE

THE Third Imhotep National Conference on Hospital Integration was held at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, 15th and R Sts., N.W. May 22-23. The National Medical Association, the NAACP and the National Urban League were the sponsors of the Conference. Dr. R. Stillmon Smith of Macon, Ga., president of the NMA; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; and Julius Thomas, director of industrial relations of the National Urban League addressed the opening-day meetings.

The purpose of the Imhotep Conference is to work for the elimination of racial discriminatory practices as they exist in hospitals in the United States in respect to patients, staff privileges for physicians and the employment of non-medical personnel. Imhotep was the Egyptian demigod of medicine, who lived about 3000 B.C. and is the first figure of record in medical history. His name means, "He Who Cometh in Peace." This symbolizes the spirit and method of approach of the Conference. The sponsoring organizations act on the premise that the American people, guided by their reason and sense of justice, will eliminate racial discrimination in hospitals when they have been made sufficiently aware of its significance.

The First Conference was held in Washington, D.C., March 8-9, 1957. This was devoted essentially to inventory and location of the forms in

JOHN H. MORROW, *college professor, has been nominated by President Eisenhower as first USA ambassador to the New African Republic of Guinea.*

which discrimination exists in hospitals and to acquainting the responsible leadership of national hospital, medical, nursing, welfare and labor organizations more intimately with them so as to enlist the aid of these organizations in the development of remedial measures.

The Second Conference was held in Chicago, May 23-24, 1958. Here emphasis was placed upon the variety of techniques which have been employed in one major city toward correction of discriminatory practices.

The Third Conference concentrated upon the means to be employed in all sections of the country by all interested groups and individuals in working toward the common goal. The necessity for a continuous program touching all aspects of the problem is recognized. The fact that the old segregative practices have been preserved intact in most places, in the rebuilding of the nation's hospital system with the aid of the Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act, presents a special and difficult problem.

Because the Negro population is growing and will continue to grow faster than Negro professional personnel can be trained, a great percentage of the Negro population will receive such health care as it obtains from white professional personnel. Therefore, the attitudes of white professional personnel toward non-white patients have a special importance, which will require the attention of the Conference.

In recent years much progress has been made in some areas of the country, whereas in others they have remained static or retrogressed.

SOUTHERN BIGOT

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, NAACP treasurer and national board member, wrote a letter to the editor of *The Dallas News* (Texas) in which he said, among other things:

The lynching at Poplarville, Miss., shows the need for a strong federal civil-rights law and vigorous enforcement if the rights of our Negro fellow citizens are to be adequately protected in some states.

We have to begin with such funda-

mental needs as protection of the right to life and of the right to vote. Especially in Mississippi, but to a lesser extent in other Southern States, Negroes are consistently excluded from the voting lists. Two Negro leaders were killed in 1955 in Mississippi for refusing to take their names off the voting lists. Another was badly wounded but escaped death because friends took him not to the local hospital but to a hospital in a small all-Negro community 40 miles away.

Now comes a reply from one J. O. Selby of Saratoga, Texas. Because the first letter in reply to Mr. Lewis is too long, *The Crisis* prints Mr. Shelby's second letter (May 21) in its entirety:

Your, Need for Rights Laws from Dallas News, Why send you old Junk to TEXAS, the South has Solved it problems and controled the Negro for 100 Years, As I told you several rimes you or a Negro Lover, Just what do you gain by writing the attached Communist Issue?? or you a member of the left wing NAACP??? Civil Rights is Zoinist — Marxist Communist issue, your Senator a Zoinist JEW is backing this issue (Javit) why write him your troubles, You or to ignorant to understand the issue, the Negro Race in Your State with all there Crimes has all your Jail and Prisons full, the White People cannot walk the streets at night, you or what we call Carpetbagger and North stooge, the Negro Race has more RIGHT and have been voting in the South for Years, why not read a white man paper, the New York Times is own by the Jews, Old Plugs like you or to Child's to understand these issues, why not walk the street in New York after dark, and you will sing different SONG, I am

Down With Mongrelization, Fightum

A FEW *of the several thousand youths, of all races and creeds, who participated in the youth march to Washington, D.C., for integrated public schools. The march was made on April 18, 1959.*

Maurice Sorrell

SHAME o

LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

KIVIE KAPLAN JACKIE ROBINSON DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

CO-CHAIRMEN

Kelly Alexander
George A. Beavers, Jr.
Bishop W. Y. Bell
Dr. George D. Cannon
Dr. W. Montague Cobb
Nathaniel Colley
Hon. Hubert T. Delany
Earl B. Dickerson
Mrs. Arthur H. Frederick
Dr. S. Ralph Harlow
Bishop Eugene C. Hatcher
Hon. Carl R. Johnson
Dr. Mordecai Johnson
Dr. Robert H. Johnson
Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin
Dr. J. Leonidas Leach
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
Mrs. Rose Morgan Louis
Bishop Edgar A. Love
Dr. James J. McClendon
Dr. Maurice Rabb
A. Philip Randolph
Walter Reuther
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Mrs. Nellie G. Roulhac
Ike Smalls
Dr. Alfred E. Thomas, Jr.
Frederick N. Weathers
Mrs. Paulice F. Weeden

Send to
your local branch
of the
N.A.A.C.P.
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

I wish to become a Life Member of the NAACP.

☐ I enclose check for $..... as first payment toward a Life Membership.

☐ I enclose a check for $500 for full Life Membership.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State .....

Annual installments of as little as $50.00 or more, sent to either your local branch of NAACP or New York headquarters, can make you a Life Member in this vital crusade.

a NATION

Support the NAACP as a Life Member – put an end to mob rule by despots

A revolting crime has been perpetrated . . . a crime against decency . . . against the law of our country . . . against every rule and tenet upon which human existence is based. The kidnapping and lynching of Mack Charles Parker points up as never before the entrenched hate of the racists . . . their inflamed bigotry . . . their danger to the whole principle of justice. Such crimes must end . . . now . . . or America is doomed. Let your anger speak . . . join as a Life Member the one organization that is pledged to end forever such hideous crimes . . . the NAACP!

Editorial

(The following editorial is printed by permission from the June 6, 1959, issue of The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.)

FIFTY YEARS OF ADVANCEMENT

FIFTY years have elapsed since the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its first national Negro conference in New York City, May 31-June 1, 1909.

It is illustrative of the state of race relations at the time that the holding of an interracial meeting was headlined in the daily press because colored and white American met in conference on a plane of equality.

There are many thousands of Americans who can remember race relations 50 years ago, and they are the citizens best able to appraise the improvement of the Negro's status over the half century and the tremendous contributions made to that end by the NAACP.

At that time there were around two lynchings weekly, the recently enacted Grandfather Clauses in some Southern state constitutions destroyed the Negro vote, the exclusive white Democratic primary virtually eliminated colored participation, a growing trend toward enactment of municipal ordinances enforcing residential segregation was noticeable, the racially discriminatory policies of the majority of labor unions everywhere virtually doomed the Negro worker to unskilled labor, and his position in those fields was increasingly jeopardized by waves of immigrants who won preference because of their color.

Everywhere the neglect of Negro education was scandalous in plant, teacher pay and curricula; jim-crow transportation was the rule, exclusion from or segregation by "race" in public and private hospitals was general throughout the country with a few exceptions, and most Negro physicians and nurses were rigidly barred; Negro convicts were hauled in cages from task to task like circus animals and chained together; in much of the North there were segregated schools, save in areas where colored people were extremely scarce; racial segregation and discrimination were rigidly enforced in the U. S. military establishment.

THIS by no means exhausts the list of disabilities under which people of color labored generally in the United States in June, 1909.

All of the improvements in the lot of the colored American have not been brought about solely by the NAACP—but an impressive percentage of them has been; and those not directly attributable to the Association were certainly helped by its vigorous campaign.

Moreover, these clean gains to be seen on every hand all over the country were accomplished by peaceful, persuasive and legal means; and the area of jim-crowism has shrunken dramatically even in the Deep South.

Of course this improved picture would not have been possible unless there had all along been a growing body of sensible and civilized white people; but the fact that this powerful organization was able to claim their attention, win their aid and increase their respect is a measure of its greatness.

FOR the sake of those too young to remember or too forgetful to recall, the efforts of the NAACP in the past 50 years have:

1. Outlawed the Grandfather Clauses.
2. Outlawed municipal residential segregation.
3. Outlawed all-white jury system.
4. Outlawed white primaries.
5. Outlawed Negro exclusion from tax-supported colleges and schools.
6. Outlawed jim-crowism in interstate and intrastate transportation and facilities.
7. Outlawed Negro exclusion from publicly owned recreational facilities; i.e., parks, swimming pools, golf courses, etc.
8. Outlawed segregation in the armed forces.
9. Was instrumental in lowering incidence of lynching and mob violence through educational and legal drives since 1922.
10. Sparked national drive against conferences and conventions in cities where hotels excluded Negro delegates.
11. Initiated campaigns for state and municipal FEPC laws.
12. Greatly aided the fight against jim-crowism in labor unions.

This is the answer to the question, "What has the NAACP done?" and the reason why it is the largest organization of its kind.

GREETINGS FROM THE CRISIS AND ITS STAFF TO

The 50th Annual Convention of the NAACP

THE NEW YORK COLISEUM

NEW YORK CITY, MONDAY, JULY 13 – SUNDAY, JULY 19

1959 NAACP CONVENTION SCHEDULE

NEW YORK COLISEUM, NEW YORK CITY

July 13 - July 19

This is the outline of the 50th Annual Convention program as developed by Crisis *press time.*

Monday, July 13

8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. REGISTRATION
2:00 p.m. Convention Organization Meeting
3:30 p.m. Regional Organization Meetings
4:30 p.m. Re-assembly for Reports of Regional Meetings
8:00 p.m. MASS MEETING

Wednesday, July 15

8:30 a.m. Regional Meetings
9:00 a.m. Convention Plenary Session
9:15 to 12:15 Poltical Action and Legislative Session
12:00 to 2:30 LIFE MEMBERSHIP LUNCHEON
3:00 to 4:30 Labor Session
4:30 Committee Meetings
5:30 Board Meeting
8:00 p.m. MASS MEETING

Friday, July 17

8:30 a.m. Regional Meetings
9:30 to 12:00 Convention Plenary Session
12:15 OFFICIAL CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH
2:30 to 4:00 Branch Operations Session
8:00 p.m. MASS MEETING—Award of Spingarn Medal

Tuesday, July 14

8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. REGISTRATION
8:30 a.m. Regional Meetings
9:00 a.m. Convention Plenary Session
9:15 to 12:15 p.m. Housing Session
12:30 to 2:15 WOMEN'S LUNCHEON
2:30 to 4:30 Government and Civil Rights Session
4:30 Committee Meetings
8:00 p.m. MASS MEETING

Thursday, July 16

8:00 a.m. Ministers' Breakfast
8:30 a.m. Regional Meetings
9:00 a.m. Convention Plenary Session
9:15 to 12:15 Public Relations Session
2:30 to 4:00 Youth Program
4:00 Committee Meetings
7:00 p.m. FREEDOM FUND REPORT DINNER

Saturday, July 18

8:30 a.m. Regional Meetings
9:30 Convention Plenary Session Adjournment

Sunday, July 19

Afternoon
2:30 MASS MEETING—Polo Grounds

The Local Arrangements Committee plans to entertain the delegates at a reception immediately following the Monday night mass meeting and at a dance on Saturday night, July 18.

BUILDING LABORERS JOIN UP—*Leroy Coad (L), president of the Building Laborers Union, Local 74, Washington, D.C., presents a check for $500 to Colin Cromwell, NAACP field secretary, on behalf of his local for an NAACP life membership. Director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, Clarence Mitchell, stands at the right.*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

REPORT ON SOUTH CAROLINA

THE repressions, discriminations, and terror under which Negroes live in South Carolina have been graphically portrayed in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights by two NAACP leaders in that state who appeared at a hearing in Washington on pending civil rights legislation.

Speaking from firsthand experience and knowledge, the Rev. DeQuincy Newman, president of the Association's state organization, and Billie S. Fleming, president of the NAACP branch in Manning, refuted previous testimony by Governor Ernest F. Hollins and U.S. Senator Olin Johnston that all was sweetness and peace between the races in South Carolina.

In testimony presented to the committee on April 16, Mr. Newman cited discriminations in education, voting, transportation and employment. The state, he charged, appropriates $10,000,000 annually for the higher education of white youth as compared with $1,152,000 for Negro young men and women who constitute 40 per cent of the total. He quoted from a state law requiring rigid segregation in textile plants. He placed before the committee the comparative figures on Negro and white registration in various counties of the state.

Under the continuing threat of violence, Mr. Newman said, "the Negro has learned to suffer in silence," but "this silence is not due to any sense of being satisfied with conditions as they are in South Carolina. The silence of the Negro does not give consent to the discrimination in jury service, voter registration, education and employment."

Despite these pressures, "Negroes of South Carolina shall continue to seek equality in the courts and in the halls of the Congress of the United States."

The tragic story of economic reprisals in Clarendon County was related by Mr. Fleming who is also president of the Clarendon County Improvement Association. He told the committee of the successful measures taken to counteract the anti-NAACP boycotts inspired and directed by the White Citizens Councils.

Mr. Fleming challenged Governor Hollins' statement that efforts to secure desegregation in the schools was at a standstill in the state. "I am sorry that His Excellency, the Governor, was not informed on this situation," he asserted. "The original petition for Clarendon County is still pending in the federal court along with subsequent petitions that were filed in 1956. In August 1958, just prior to the present school year, seven parents in school

district No. 2 of Clarendon County and one parent in school district No. 3 filed with their respective boards petitions asking these boards to comply with the Supreme Court's May 17, 1954, decision as the law of the land."

In refutation of the Governor's allegation that no Negro has lodged a complaint with the Civil Rights Commission, he cited complaints he had filed with the Department of Justice and announced that "formal complaints are in the process of being drafted" for submission to the Civil Rights Commission.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LIFE MEMBERS

OFFICIALS and employees of the New York City Department of Welfare have raised a total of $8,145.31 for the Association in a drive conducted under sponsorship of Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy with Thomas H. Allen serving as general chairman. In 1957, the department raised more than $5,000 for the Association.

The drive, which closed recently, also resulted in the enrollment of four fully-paid $500 NAACP life members and two partially paid life membership subscriptions. Life memberships were taken out by the Division of Employment and Rehabilitation, staff of the Melrose Welfare Center, Williamsburg Welfare Center and the staff of the Harlem Welfare Center. Initial payments on life memberships were paid by the Bureau of Child Welfare and the Brownsville Welfare Center.

Serving as co-chairman of the drive with Mr. Allen were Dr. Myra Shimberg, Abraham Kirmayer, Mrs. Rose Geis, Mary Harray, Mrs. Bee Kanner, Mrs. Eileen Pinckney, Jose Annanias, Felix Spinosa, Mary Lefson and Rhetia Zeiflin.

GHANA INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE MEMBER

GHANA Insurance Company, Ltd., has become the first overseas business to enroll as a $500.00 NAACP life member.

The company, which has its home office in Accra, capital of Ghana, was founded by a group of New York business men four years ago. It now has nine branches located in cities throughout the West African country and is the only Negro-owned life insurance company in Ghana.

Vertner Tandy is president of the company and Robert Freeman, secretary. Board members include Dorin Selles, Dr. Thomas H. Amos, Dr. Oren W. Riley, Wilfred I. Mais and Dr. James P. Jones.

SENATOR JAVITS LIFE MEMBER

SENATOR Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), has become a fully-paid NAACP life member.

Presentation of Senator Javits' NAACP life membership plaque was made in his New York office by Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman, and Judge Hubert

Delany, member of the Association's national life membership committee.

Senator Javits joins other public figures such as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former California Governor Goodwin J. Knight, India's Jawaharlal Nehru, former New York Governor Averell Harriman and the late Wendell L. Willkie in NAACP life membership.

NEW BRANCH CONTRIBUTES

THE recently organized Williamsbridge branch has presented $850 to the Association's executive secretary Roy Wilkins as the branch's first contribution to the NAACP fight for freedom fund.

Presentation of the check was made at a meeting honoring Mr. Wilkins at Evander Childs High School in the upper Bronx on May 27. The NAACP leader spoke on the work of the NAACP and the need for a strong organization to conduct the drive for full civil rights.

Other speakers included State Senator Joseph F. Periconi, Mrs. Anna Arnold Hegdeman, co-editor, *The New York Age;* LeRoy Burnett, president of the Williamsbridge branch; and Reginald Bradford, chairman of the branch's membership committee.

NEW STAFF MEMBERS

APPOINTMENT of two new members of the NAACP staff has been announced by executive secretary Roy Wilkins. James Farmer, Jr., joined the staff on June 1 as activities coordinator, a newly created position. Previously, on May 1, Clarence Scott was named to assist in the Association's life membership campaign.

A graduate of Wiley College in Texas and holder of a divinity degree from Howard University, Mr. Farmer has had wide experience as a lecturer, trade union organizer and race relations consultant. He came to the NAACP from the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, which he served as an international representative and as business agent of a New York City local.

He is a founder and former national chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality. He was one-time race relations secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. From 1950 to 1955 he was national student field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy. Last year he toured 15 African countries as part of a five-member international trade union delegation. He has contributed to various publications including *The Crisis, Fellowship* and *World Frontiers*.

Mr. Scott was graduated from Howard University where he was active in the university NAACP chapter. He continued his NAACP activity with the New York branch serving as co-chairman of the membership committee. He has worked as a recreation leader in the New York City Department of Parks and as salesman for the *Encyclopedia Brittanica*. Mr. Scott is working with Mildred Bond in promotion of the Association's life membership campaign.

What the Branches Are Doing

California: Contributions toward $500 NAACP life memberships was the order of the day at the membership-kick-off meeting of the LOS ANGELES branch on May 31, 1959. Among the people making substantial payments on their life memberships at this time were Mrs. Maude Prayer, Lillian Duffy, Mrs. Luther Bell, John Brown, Roy Moore, Lorenzo Bowdoin, Attorney James R. Akers, Jr., Attorneys Herbert Greenwood and Thomas G. Neusom, and the Pastors Sid of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church. Medgar Evers, NAACP field secretary, was the principal speaker.

The branch also presented Mrs. Eliza Parker a check for contributions made to her by those in attendance at the meeting.

The Credit Union Committee of the west coast regions reports on credit unions in the region. No report was received from the San Mateo branch union, the third largest, and reports from the Las Vegas, Nevada, union came too late for inclusion in the overall report. There are 1,737 credit union members with total assets of $284,074.81.

The California Senate has finally approved a state FEPC law by a vote of 30-5. The California law is much like the law in New York State.

A provision preventing racial intermarriage will no longer appear among California statutes. The California Senate finally decided to repeal the anti-miscegenation act which had been declared unconstitutional by the California State Supreme Court in 1948.

The anti-miscegenation bill (Elliott Bill, AB 7) also eliminates the designation of race on California marriage licenses.

The SAN FRANCISCO branch won a major civil-service victory when the California State Personnel Board voted unanimously on February 19, 1959, to give a passing grade in the oral interview portion of an examination for a driver's license application of Thomas Montgomery of Oakland.

Mr. Montgomery had applied for a job as driver's license examiner with the California Motor Vehicle Bureau. He passed the written portion of the examination, but the Qualification Appraisal Board failed him in the oral section. The questions asked reflected the bias and prejudices of the examiners, for they put emphasis on whether Mr. Montgomery had ever worked around women of all ages and whether he would be happy riding in cars with white women. Attorney Richard A. Bancroft argued the successful appeal.

San Francisco also reports its most successful freedom fund drive

in the history of the branch. More than $330 was sent to the regional office during the drive, and a check for $1,094.12 was later sent to the regional office as a result of the drive.

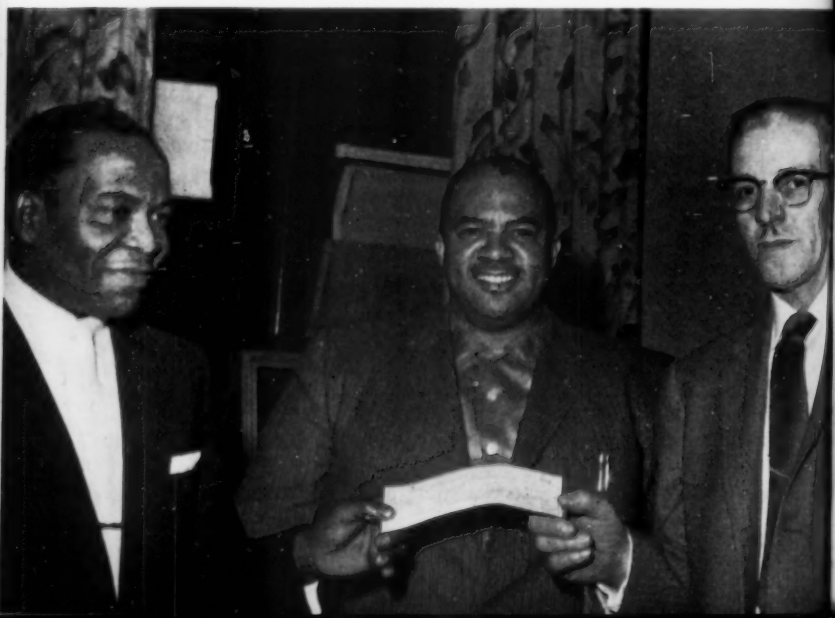
Members of the executive boards of the MARIN COUNTY and the SANTA ROSA branches were special guests at a brotherhood dinner given by the Social Education and Action Committee of the Novato Presbyterian Church, Novato, Marin county, on May 22.

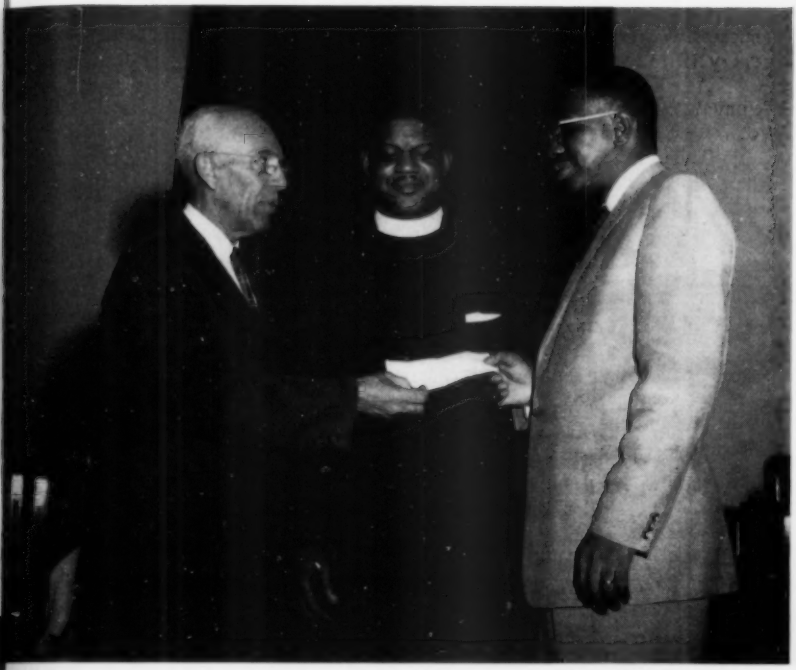
Dr. Edward L. Kessell, chairman of SEAC, was the principal speaker. Dr. Kessell said, among other things:

"Those of us who are gathered here tonight know that racial segregation has but one result, and that is to preserve the idea of white supremacy. This so-called white supremacy is an attitude held by many whites who insist that there can be no cordial relationships between the Negro and Caucasian races unless the Negro is willing to accept an inferior social position."

Highlight of the dinner program was a panel discussion based upon questions coming from the audience. Ann Handy of the Santa Rosa branch chaired a panel consisting of Dan Ferniel and Al Hicks of San Francicso;

THE RACINE BRANCH *chalked up a first when an entire union joined the NAACP. Lloyd Johnson (L), branch secretary, is shown accepting a check for $260 from Lester Herman, chairman of the Lakeside Malleable unit of UAW Amalgamated Foundry Local 234, covering membership for the entire local. At center is William, president of the Racine branch, who said this was the first such mass membership in his knowledge.*





FIRST CHURCH—*Dr. Victor J. Tulane (L), chairman of the trustee board of the John Wesley AME Zion church, Washington, D.C. ,presents chairman Theodore Taylor of the Washington branch a $100 check toward his church's NAACP life membership. At center is Dr. E. Franklin Jackson, pastor and president of the Washington branch. The John Wesley church is the first in Washington to pay down on an NAACP life membership.*

Edward Anderson, Margaret Stone and Juanita Cobb of Marin City; Gilbert Gray and Glodys Barnes of Santa Rosa; and Jewel Dillard of Rafael Village, Novato.

Florida: The Most Worshipful Union Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Prince Hall Affiliated, jurisdiction of Florida, voted to purchase a life membership in the NAACP. A check for $500 has been received by NAACP field secretary Robert Saunders from the Lodge's Grand Treasurer, Rev. Robert Wilson of Jacksonville.

The Florida State Association of Elks has also taken out a life membership in the Association, and the Daughter Elks became life subscribing members with their first $100 payment.

Georgia: The SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE, Atlanta, reports a successful seventh annual regional conference held in Tampa, Florida, February 13-15.

A number of the delegates who were in attendance at the seventh annual regional conference in Tampa indicated that they left "chock full" of information and inspiration to do a bigger and better job.

The ministers, from their one-day meeting, and the delegates from branches, youth councils and college chapters issued statements setting forth their goals for the year and re-emphasized their intention to continue the fight for freedom until it is won.

Financially, this was our best Conference. Branches and state conferences responded to the incentives that were offered to a far greater degree than we expected in the short time between January 1 and February 12. They showed it could be done.

The Harry T. Moore Award, which is given each year to the State Conference which shows the highest percentage increase in memberships for the last year, went to the Tennessee State Conference, since they had 3795 memberships in 1957 and 6633 in 1958.

MEMBERS *of the Springfield, Illinois, branch lay a wreath at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln during the Sesquicentennial observance of his birth. Pictured from L are Glenn Kniss, Dr. D. E. Webster, Eulalia Corbin, Bettie Allen, Rev. Joseph Johnson, Mrs. Agnes Houston, Mary Kreider, and Mrs. Docia Ashurst.*

Photo by Holt

SO THIS IS HOW YOU VOTE—*Little Corlis Johnson, 2, and her brother, Julius Conrad Johnson, 3, show that they too have learned how to cast ballots. The occasion was the all-day voter-workshop conducted in Surry County, Virginia. Looking on are the mother, Mrs. N. V. Johnson, and John Brooks, southern regional director NAACP Political Action Committee.*

An award was offered to the branch in each of three categories that reported the highest number of memberships on their 1959 quotas. Knoxville, Tennessee, won the Class A award; Coahoma County, Mississippi won the Class B award and Hickory, North Carolina won the Class C award.

The president of the Coahoma County, Mississippi, branch, Dr. A. E. Henry, won the award as the individual reporting the highest number of memberships.

The North Carolina State Conference won the award offered to the State Conference which reported the highest amount on its 1959 freedom fund quota.

Mississippi received honorable mention for its report.

Invitations were sent to a number of religious leaders to participate in a South-Wide Conference at Morehouse College in Atlanta.

This conference, held April 29-30, highlighted the moral and ethical elements in the desegregation enterprise and surveyed concrete methods of involving church participation across racial lines in the development of a climate of acceptance for integration.

Among the participants were Professor Everett Tilson of Vanderbilt University, Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, President of Virginia Union University; Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood and Bishop C. Eubanks Tucker of the A.M.E. Zion Church; Bishop P. R. Shy of the C.M.E. Church; and chairmen of the several state church committees in the region.

THEY JOIN THE RANKS—*The Order of the Golden Circle, Philadelphia Assembly No. 5, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, presents a $500 check for its NAACP life membership. Mary Harrison presents the check to Charles Shorter, executive secretary of the Philadelphia branch. Other picture (front row from L) are Irving Harrison, Emily Rowser, Julia Carter, Bessie Washington; 2nd row, Flossie Johnson, John Rowser, M. Youngblood, Frances Newby, Nannie Todd, Loveretta Lawrence, Hattie Howard, Helen Earle; 3rd row, Della Debnam, Helen Brown, Walter Beckett, William Newby, and Otho Finney.*

Cecil Layne

HELPING OUT ONCE AGAIN—*Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, congratulates Melvin Newton (L), chairman of Pennsylvania Station Red Caps NAACP membership campaign committee. The Red Caps kicked off their annual NAACP membership drive on March 15. They have conducted successful campaigns for the past ten years. Pictured, from L ,are co-chairman William Majors, John Mathieu, Joseph I. Pleasant, Jr., and Thomas Richardson, all veteran Red Caps.*

Illinois: Four labor leaders and three organizations were cited by the CHICAGO branch on June 12 for continuing contributions to the NAACP in its fight for civil rights and equal opportunities. The men cited are James Kemp, president Building Service Employees Union 189; Willis A. Thomas, secretary-treasurer Local 356, Waiters, Bartenders, Waitresses and Cooks Union; George Bynum, secretary-treasurer, Local 939, Journeymen Barbers Union; and Lucius Love, an international representative of the steelworkers.

Dr. Theodore K. Lawless was chairman of the 1959 fighting fund for freedom dinner of the Chicago branch held on June 12 at the Morrison Hotel, at which Roy Wilkins was the main speaker.

Iowa: The DES MOINES branch reports that the state of Iowa now has twelve NAACP life members.

The state NAACP life membership committee for 1958-59 consists of the following personnel: Des Moines, Mrs. Guy Greene, Mrs. Sarah Jett, Mrs. Georgine Morris, Fred O. Morrow, Sr., and Agnes MacDonald; Burlington, Dr. Edward White; Marshalltown, Wilmer Johnson and Betty Richardson; Waterloo, Hellen Burke and William Parker; Council Bluffs, George Cooper and Ollie Lewis; Keokuk, Phyliss Harper and Mary Majors; Cedar Rapids, Viola Gibson; and Ottumwa, Roy Winston and Clyde Winston.

Ike Smalls of Des Moines, a national vice-president of the Association, is very active in coordinating and supervising life-membership solicitation in Iowa.

Kansas: The WICHITA branch honored its life members and life-membership subscribers at a banquet on March 7. Those honored were Dr. Val Brown, Edwin Sexton, Jr., Chester I. Lewis, and the UPWA-CIO. Six new life-membership subscribers and one junior life member were also received: St. Paul AME Church, Grant Chapel AME Church, AKA, Alpha Phi Alpha, Dr. J. W. Johnson, and Shiela Joe Brown, a junior life member whose picture was carried on the cover of the May issue of *The Crisis*.

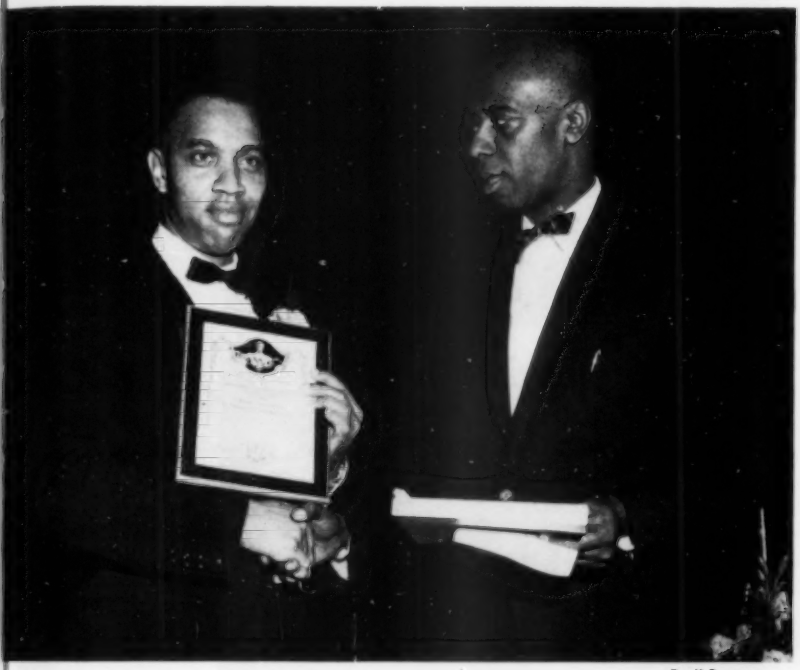
Louisiana: Twenty-seven youths from Louisiana, under the sponsorship of local branches, attended the "Youth March for Integrated Schools," in Washington, D. C., on April 18.

The BOGALUSA branch, which was reorganized in April, is making an all-out effort to stop the purging of Negro voters from the registration rolls by members of the White Citizens Council.

NEW ORLEANS and LAKE CHARLES are in the midst of enthusiastic membership drives. Their respective goals are 5,000 and 1,000. At Lake Charles the city administration asked for a thirty-day delay in a bus integration suit filed by local branch leaders.

Massachusetts: The NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE *Newsletter* reports that in Newburyport the Isaac Roberts family, as result of harassment and persecution, has been forced to place a "For Sale" sign on their home; that Maine has passed an anti-discrimination bill to become effective August 1; that a Sixteen Acres carpenter, Gennaro Capuano, is under court order to refrain from taking any means to block a colored family from moving into their own home in a white neighborhood; that Daisy Bates was a guest of the Boston branch on May 16-17; and that a very successful youth conference was held at the YMCA in Bridgeport in May.

Michigan: The BATTLE CREEK branch held a membership rally on



Cecil Layne

RECEIVES PLAQUE—*Sgt. William Bracey, president of the Guardians Association of the Police Department of the City of New York, receives his organization's NAACP life membership plaque from Rufus Smith (R), of the national office. The Guardians started paying on the life membership in 1956 and completed their installments in December 1958.*

April 12, with Edward Turner, state president, as guest speaker.

Minnesota: Norman Bell, membership chairman of the ST. PAUL branch, says that the branch has enrolled more than 2,000 members, the largest number ever reached by the branch, during its membership drive.

Life membership chairman Robert Patterson announces the enrollment of three new NAACP life subscribers.

New Hampshire: Although the PORTSMOUTH branch is small, it reports progress and is fighting to implement NAACP ideals in the community.

Emerson K. Reed, branch president, is fighting to eliminate bias in local motels and hotels. The New Hampshire Advisory Committee on Civil

NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins presents life membership plaque to Chandler Houston (L) of Indianapolis, Indiana. Others pictured are Mrs. Ollie Weeks of the Indiana state conference and Father Ford Gibson, Indianapolis branch president.

The Chi Delta Mu medical fraternity of Baltimore, Maryland presents a $500 check for its NAACP life membership. From L, Dr. Walter Sherwin Hamilton, Dr. Gilbert Banfield, Dr. William Watts, Dr. Charles Watts, and Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president of the Baltimore branch.

Hon. John T. Clancy (R), president of Borough of Queens presents 50th anniversary NAACP proclamation to Florence Lucas, president of the Jamaica, N. Y. branch.

Members of The Twenty-Nine's Club of Brooklyn, New York, have joined the ranks of the fully-paid NAACP life members. The Club was organized in 1921 by Arminius Hayne (2nd from L, standing) as a group of neighborhood men interested in good fellowship and comunity betterment.

Lorenzo Bowdoin, chairman of the NAACP life membership committe of the Los Angeles, California, branch accepts a $500 NAACP life membership check from Mrs. Emma Sadler, president, on behalf of the Willing Workers Club of Southern California. Vice-president Mrs. Rose Wilson looks on.

NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins (2nd from L) presents an NAACP life membership plaque to the Chicago, Illinois, chapter of the Frontiers of America through president Walter Payne.

Rights has asked him for a list of the twenty or more hostelries that are said to discriminate against Negroes.

The branch celebrated freedom Sunday on May 17 with services in the People's Baptist Church, with Rev. Robert H. Dunn as the principal speaker.

New Jersey: The BAYONNE branch opened its membership campaign in April at a meeting addressed by Father Eugene Avery, former president of the Jersey City branch.

Mrs. Robert Jones is chairman of the membership campaign and will be assisted by the following workers: Mrs. James Fitch, Margeruite Anderson, Mrs. Alfred Adams, Sr., John McQuilla, Mrs. Lenroy Gibson, Curtis Witherspoon, Mrs. Wade Johnson, Harold McQuilla, Mrs. Catherine Elder,

Jackie Robinson emerges from a car to attend a Philadelphia, Pennsylvana, branch mass rally at the Zion Baptist Church in North Philadelphia, where he was the main speaker.

Mrs. Walter Bottoms, basileus of the Beta Gamma Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, presents a $50 chek as initial payment for the AKA to Bishop W. H. Powels, president of the Lexington, Kentucky, branch of the NAACP. Looking on is Attorney R. E. Harding, Jr., chairman of the branch life membership committee.

Mrs. Otis Coachman, Sr., Mrs. Benjamin Gayle, Edmond Johnson, Mrs. Gertrude Dixon, Mrs. Alfred Adams, Jr., Mrs. Rufus Clemons, Mrs. Grace Scott, Esse Nelson, Lossie Wilson, Esse Charleston, Mrs. Alvin Whitney, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Willie B. Gordon, Mrs. Dorothy McKennon, Willie Davis, Mrs. Theodore Bonner, Jesse Reed, Juanita Freemon, St. Clair Jackson, Mrs. William B. Cowherd, Mrs. Scenious Hamm, Mrs. Viola French, and Mrs. Harry Winthrop.

Fifth annual debutante cotillion sponsored by the JERSEY CITY branch was held at Jersey Gardens on June 6.

President Raymond Brown of the Jersey City branch presented NAACP life membership plaques in April to the following: The Paragon Girls, Inc., represented by Mrs. Ethel Daniels, Mrs. Dorothy Bennett, and Mrs. Hazel Tripp; The Civil Rights Committee; IUEW Radio and Machine Workers, Local 480, CIO-AFL of the Radio Corporation, represented by Leo Smith; Bill Melvin and John Vee; and the Lafayette Presbyterian Church.

New York: The president of the JAMAICA branch reports that his branch activities are approaching a peak of production.

The CENTRAL LONG ISLAND branch congratulates Dr. G. Harold Kppchynski, branch treasurer, on becoming its first NAACP life member.

The WILLIAMSBRIDGE branch has initiated a policy which gives local businessmen an opportunity to advertise in the branch bulletin.

Rev. Ralph D. Abnerathy of Montgomery, Alabama, was guest speaker at a banquet meeting of the GREAT NECK branch on May 7.

In addition to urging Negroes to register and vote, the Baptist Social Action Group of NEW YORK CITY is also urging them to take out memberships in the NAACP.

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell was speaker at a rally organized by the BRONX branch on April 26 in the St. Augustine Presbyterian Church, Prospect Avenue and East 165th Street to start the branch's membership drive.

North Carolina: More than 1,500 members and friends of the NORTH CAROLINA NAACP CONFERENCE met in Raleigh on May 3 to hear Mrs. Margurite Belafonte.

Ohio: The Junior Civic League of YOUNGSTOWN is the first organization in the city to subscribe to an NAACP life membership for the Golden Anniversary.

Oklahoma: OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA branches are now conducting membership campaigns.

Mrs. Margurite Belafonte was speaker and model at the "Fashions for Freedom" style show sponsored by the ERIE branch on April 20.

The Shiloh Baptist Church of Erie, Rev. Jessie McFarland pastor, has become an NAACP life-membership subscriber.

Thomas Farrow of the NEW CASTLE branch has enrolled as a life

member in the Association. The branch membership drive is under way with a goal of 500 members.

Tennessee: Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan, was the main speaker at fifth annual observance of NAACP Sunday on May 17.

Texas: The reorganization meeting of the TEXAS CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES was held in Houston March 14-15. Speakers at the two-day conference were Mrs. L. C. Bates and Kelly M. Alexander. Newly elected officers of the conference are Rev. S. Y. Nixson, president; Attorney Francis Williams, vice-president; Mrs. Gertrude Flournoy, secretary; J. H. Clouser, treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Craft, director of branches; John J. Jones, memberships-at-large; and Attorney W. J. Durham, resident counsel.

The SAN ANTONIO youth council and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority co-sponsored a successful "Space Age Career Guidance Conference" April 17-19.

Virginia: Dr. M. T. Coker, pastor of the Greater Mount Zion Baptist Church, Roanoke, was main speaker at the opening membership-drive meeting of the SALEM branch.

Wisconsin: The MILWAUKEE branch sponsored its annual freedom-day rally on May 17, with an address by Justice Thomas Fairchild of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Charles Darden, president of the Mississippi state conference and a member of the NAACP national board, spoke on the present status of the Negro in Mississippi on March 15. The April 12 meeting was devoted to a discussion of civil rights bills introduced into the Wisconsin legislature.

JUNIOR LIFE MEMBER—*Chauncey D. Harmon, Jr., (2nd from R) of Salem, Virginia, is being presented with his junior NAACP life membership, the first in Salem, by Mrs. Eliza Hill, president of the Salem branch.*

College and School News

Soprano Camilla Williams received NEW YORK UNIVERSITY's "Presidential Citation" on May 18 at the NYU Club on 43rd Street. The citation goes to persons selected for outstanding services to the University and the community or for other accomplishments meriting special recognition.

■

The WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY players presented William Inge's comedy, "Bus Stop," on April 19 in the Jones Auditorium on the university campus.

■

Of the twenty-five member-theatres which were first to join the NEW DRAMATISTS COMMITTEE, INC., three are Negro university theatres—Fisk, Florida A & M, and Johnson C. Smith.

■

BENEDICT COLLEGE's commencement address was delivered by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of the School of Religion at Howard, with the baccalaureate being delivered by Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church of Christ, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Benedict feted its supporters with a victory banquet in April in appreciation of their work in helping to raise over $10,000, which is to be matched by a grant from the Danforth Foundation.

■

Dr. Albert J. Reiss, Jr., director of the IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER, after making a study of 21,000 Nashville, Tennessee, adolescents reports, among his findings, that in the South Negroes place a substantially greater value on education than do whites.

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND

A fully accredited college of Liberal Arts open to all qualified students regardless of race, religion, nationality, sex.

- **35 areas of study in 19 departments**
- **Advanced ROTC** • **7 national honor societies**
- **Regular, Evening, Summer Sessions**

Write:

DIRECTOR of ADMISSIONS and PLACEMENT

World-famous contralto Marian Anderson delivered UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN's commencement address on June 13. She received an honorary Doctor of Music degree from the university. About 4,200 U of M students also received degrees.

Tom Mboya, a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, Africa, told a U of M audience on April 24 that Africans are "struggling for self-determination" and the "luxury of owning a pair of shoes."

■

Asa T. Spaulding and the Rev. Martin Luther King were commencement speakers at DILLARD UNIVERSITY. Dr. King delivered the baccalaureate sermon.

The university honored the late Matthew A. Henson, Peary's companion at the North Pole, on April 6 at a university convocation celebrating the 50th anniversary of Henson's feat in being actually the first man to reach the Pole. Dillard has a hall, Henson Hall, named for the famous explorer.

■

Dr. Jitsuichi Masuoka, professor and acting chairman of the department of social sciences at FISK UNIVERSITY, has been awarded a Fulbright exchange grant for lecturing in his native Japan.

Sixteenth annual Race Relations Institute will be held at Fisk June 29-July 11 with helpful discussions being led by some of the country's top experts in the race relations field. The Institute is conducted by the Race Relations Department of the University and the Board of Home

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE

Established 1887 WILBERFORCE, OHIO

OVER THREE SCORE YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE TO YOUTH

CHARLES H. WESLEY, *President*

In choosing a college, a student, his parents and advisors should give thoughtful consideration to its program of education, its character-building potentialities, its intellectual atmosphere, the scholarly standing of its faculty, the beneficial effects of its student life and student activities, and the opportunities available for education in leadership and social action. CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE is co-educational and inter-denominational, and its students are selected solely on the basis of merit without reference to race or nationality. A low faculty-student rate of one to nine provides virtual tutorial instruction and adequate educational guidance and counsel.

FULL STATE, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ACCREDITATION

CURRICULAR DIVISIONS

ARTS AND SCIENCES
BUSINESS
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS
INDUSTRIES
MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS (R.O.T.C.)
MUSIC
SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

For Application, Catalog and other information, write:

Registrar, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio

in ATLANTIC CITY It's
The Newly Renovated
LIBERTY HOTEL
(THE HONEYMOON HAVEN)
1519 Baltic Ave. 4-1184
TOURS-VACATIONS
CONVENTIONS
Recommended by Greyhound Bus Co.
Penn. R.R. & 3A Auto Clubs.
CENTRALLY LOCATED
FREE (1) Parking (2 Lots)
(2) Room Service
(3) Golf Privileges
T.V. IN SOME ROOMS
OPEN ALL YEAR
Write us for Rates—Special Honeymoon Plan—Our 7 for 6 Plan (Stay 7 Days & Pay for 6)—and our Summer Midweek Plan (2 in room) for $20.60 for 3 days.

Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches.

■

Harold Van Ommeren, a 25-year-old native of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, was requested by his government's officials to design a central penal institution for Surinam while he studied in COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S School of Architecture. Mr. Van Ommeren has done so and when he received his B. Arch. degree on June 2 he had completed his plans, having spent his senior year working on it.

■

Dr. Theodore S. Williams, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Institute, was one of the two recipients of distinguished service awards presented by his alma mater, the KANSAS STATE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, on June 2. Dr. Williams finished KSSV in 1935 and joined the Tuskegee in 1945, where he has headed the veterinary since 1947.

■

JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE observed founders' day on March 20-22, with Loy Johnson, a Jarvis alumnus, delivering the main address.

The college played host to some 600 persons during high-school-senior and vocational direction day on April 10.

■

Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, U. S. Commissioner of Education, was principal speaker at the annual dinner of the NATIONAL HOME STUDY COUNCIL, Scranton, Pennsylvania, on May 12.

■

Henry David has been appointed dean of the graduate faculty of THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH. Dr. David (his appointment becomes effective September 1) succeeds Hans Staudinger, who has been dean since 1953 and a member of the graduate faculty since 1934.

■

Whitney M. Young, Jr., dean of the Atlanta University School of Social work, has received the 1959 Florina Lasker Award from Clara A. Kaiser, chairman of the award committee and acting dean of THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. The $1,000 award was given Dean Young for his "vigorous, wise and unafraid leadership" in the field of desegregation and civil rights for Negroes.

■

Mrs. John Cowles, Minneapolis;

John H. Johnson, Chicago; and Eli Lilly, Indianapolis; have accepted appointments as vice-chairmen of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND's 1959 nation-wide appeal.

Among major speakers at the national convocation of the UNCF, held in Indianapolis April 10-12, were Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Robert M. Feemster, chairman of the executive committee of the *Wall Street Journal*.

■

Commencement activities at MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE began on June 5 and closed on June 8.

■

Talent loss in low economic groups was the subject of discussion at a Chicago dinner sponsored by Lyle Spencer, president of SCIENCE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES. Among the speakers were Dean John Monro of Harvard College, President John Stalnaker of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, President Leigh Block of Inland Steel-Ryerson Foundation, President Richard Plaut of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, and publisher John Johnson of Johnson Publishing Company.

■

The BOSTON UNIVERSITY African Research and Studies Program has received a grant of $430,000 from the Ford Foundation to be used over a five-year period. The ARSP, which came into existence in 1953, is both a teaching and research program, with staff members being allotted time to do both.

Cheyney

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Cheyney, Pennsylvania

fully accredited by
The National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education . . . and
The Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

PROFESSIONAL courses offered:
Elementary Education ____B.S. Degree
Home Economics ____B.S. Degree
Elementary and High School Industrial Arts ____B.S. Degree
Elementary and High School

Graduation from a standard four-year high school required for admission.

For further information and catalog write to Registrar,

JAMES HENRY DUCKREY, President
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

Dr. Martin Luther King's alma mater, Boston University, conferred an honorary degree upon Dr. King at the university commencement on June 7.

Dean Howard Thurman of the university's Marsh Chapel was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at a spring meeting of the Academy in Brookline, Massachusetts.

A one-man show by African painter, sculptor and art teacher, Selby Mvusi, opened on May 8 in the little gallery of the "Castle," home of the university's president. Mr. Mvusi, a native of Maritzburg, South Africa, now resides in Durban.

■

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY held its annual commencement exercises on June 1, with Dr. Samuel Reid Spencer, Jr., president of Mary Baldwin College, Stanton, Virginia, as principal speaker. About 163 students were awarded degrees.

Judge Homer S. Brown of Pittsburgh, Dr. Henry Williams of Petersburg, and Mrs. Antoinette Davis of Baltimore are recent additions to VUU's board of trustees.

■

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, head of the department of history at Howard, delivered the commencement address at JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY on June 1.

The university was host, April 6-7, to the Institute on Human Relations and Intergroup Understanding, which included more than 300 representatives from seven states.

■

Dr. Kermit Phelps, chief psychologist Veterans Administration Regional Office, Kansas City, Missouri, was elected in April to be president of the MISSOURI PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Dr. Phelps is believed to be one of the first Negroes to be elected state president of such a professional organization anywhere in the United States.

■

Eight college students who have demonstrated outstanding ability in science have been awarded grants by THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY to participate in research projects being conducted by Museum scientists. The program is being supported by the National Science Foundation.

The appointment of Dr. James A. Oliver as director of AMNH has been announced by Museum president Alexander White. Dr. Oliver, at present director of the New York Zoological Park, will assume his new post on September 15, 1959.

■

Winthrop Rockefeller was SPELMAN COLLEGE'S commencement speaker at exercises held on June 1. Spelman celebrated its 78th anniversary on April 11.

Mrs. Arthrell Dupree Sanders of the English department has been awarded a fellowship by the Danforth Foundation to enable her to continue study next year toward her doctorate degree.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

TEN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES TO SERVE *YOU*

- School of Law
- Graduate School
- School of Music
- School of Religion
- College of Medicine
- College of Dentistry
- College of Pharmacy
- School of Social Work
- College of Liberal Arts
- School of Engineering & Architecture

18 NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETIES
ADVANCED ARMY AND AIR R.O.T.C.

Write
DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

UNWANTED HAIR
Removed permanently without scars
Latest Method — Air conditioned
LEA GOLDSCHMIDT
201 W. 89th St. 1F, N.Y.C. 24
Tel. EN 2-9242 25 years experience

Book Reviews

RACE DOCTRINE

***Aristotle and The American Indians:* A Study in Race Prejudice in the Modern World. By Lewis Hanke. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1959. X+164pp. $3.50.**

Upon first seeing this title, a reader will wonder what connection there is between the Greek philosopher Aristotle (B. C. 384-322) and the Indians in the Americas. Actually there is a conjunction. Aristotle believed that there are "natural slaves," and the Spaniards used his doctrine to justify their wars upon American Indians. Because the Spaniards regarded Indians as a barbarous and uncivilized folk, they felt justified in conquering and Christianizing them. And when they needed an ideology they fell back upon Aristotle.

Naturally, there were champions of the Indians; people who believed them to be educable and as much capable of civilization as the Europeans. Most famous of these champions was Bartolomé de Las Casas, Dominican and Apostle to the Indians. But since Las Casas's ideas were inimical to Spanish conquest and exploitation of Indians, the King and his advisors had to find a champion of their cause, and they found him in the famous Renaissance scholar and Aristotelian, Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda, "who had composed a treatise which sought to prove that wars against Indians were just and even constituted a necessary preliminary to their Christianization."

Sepúlveda had written a treatise in support of his view. Meanwhile Las Casas was trying to have his formula adopted: "convert the Indians by peaceful means alone and they will afterwards become faithful Spanish subjects." This clash produced the great debate, in two sessions, at Valladolid, 1550-1551, before the "Council of the Fourteen." Sepúlveda argued that wars were just when waged for a just cause; Las Casas, that "peaceful colonization and persuasion" were better because "all the peoples of the world are men." Dr. Hanke points out that this was the "first full-length discussion in modern times of relations between peoples of different cultures." It marks, he notes, the first passionate attempt of a colonizing nation to attempt to discover "what was the just treatment for the native peoples under its jurisdiction."

This book is timely because these ideas are by no means dead. There are still efforts to "stigmatize a whole race as inferior." Dr. Hanke likewise shows how these ideas have affected the writing of history both in the United States and elsewhere. They are behind the

resistance to public-school integration in the South, *apartheid* in South Africa, and French resistance to Algerian independence. Dr. Hanke has put us in his debt with this scholarly survey.

J.W.I.

"HIP CATS"

***The Holy Barbarians.* By Lawrence Lipton. New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1959. 318pp. Illustrated. $5.00.**

The Beatniks, or the beat generation, are attracting attention out of all proportion to their achievements as artists or to their threat as nonconformists and iconoclasts. They are neither, not even tragic men of brilliance: they have produced no Charles Baudelaires or Alfred Jarrys. Oddly enough, even though they are supposed to be in bold rebellion against American middle-class values, none of them has, so far, produced a *Ubu Roi*, Jarry's classic symbol of digust with middle-class egoism and stupidity. Actually the Beatniks are ambiguously related to the Dadaists, with their loud cry of *Merde* to all civilization, and the Surrealists, who tried to replace middle-class values with the instinctive and the irrational. The nonconformism of the Beatniks offers no threat to bourgeois values, since they are rebels without a cause and artists without talent.

Mr. Lipton's case-book, for he explains the beat generation and their outlook largely through case histories, reads, though much better written, like a social worker's case report. The Beatniks express a predliction for poverty, anarchy, untrammeled sex, marijuana

"Always wise, learned, charitable and courageous. This book can be commended very highly."—REINHOLD NIEBUHR

The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective

By KYLE HASELDEN

Baptist Temple, Charleston, West Virginia

In this brilliant commentary, the author declares that the major sin of the white Christian church has not merely been in its passive default but in its direct and sometimes malicious contribution to the race-caste system in America. "From now on," says HAROLD E. FEY, Editor of *The Christian Century*, "anybody who seriously attempts to understand the meaning of race for the Christian, for the church and for society will have to deal with this book. . . . It unflinchingly confronts the religious issues involved in race prejudice with the stern truth concerning the nature of man as seen in the light of Christian faith." $3.50

At your bookseller **HARPER & BROTHERS, N.Y. 16**

mist and "horse," bop, Zen-Buddhism, folk singing, and turgid conversation, which they mistake for the new exegesis. They are, alas, in their way, just as conventional as the "squares" they claim they despise. Mr. Lipton writes interestingly about these people and goes into considerable detail about their personal and collective lives. He notes that "racial integration is taken for granted" among the Beatniks, perhaps because they themselves are a minority living outside bourgeois convention. He also notes: "While the Negro, if he has intellectual tastes and is acceptable in hipster and beat generation circles, may visit freely in the Venice West [California] pads, he meets with the same treatment from Venice landlords and landladies as he would in any other comparable urban areas. . . . Any existing tolerance on the part of landlords, however, does not extend to mixed Negro and white sexuality, even in holy wedlock."

Incidentally, "beat" does not signify one who is "licked," but one who is "beatific," hence the "holy" in the author's title.

J.W.I.

***The Angry Scar*: The Story of Reconstruction. By Hodding Carter, Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1959. 425pp. $5.95.**

This interesting book, by a Southern liberal, is centered on the chief issues of the Reconstruction period in the South: Negro politicians, carpetbaggers, the Freedmen's Bureau, Ku Klux Klan, the Black Codes, etc. *The Angry Scar*, which is one of "The Mainstream of America Series," edited by Lewis Gannett, is a popular and readable story of one of the most controversial periods in American history.

***Great Companions*: Critical Memoirs of Some Famous Friends. New York: Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 1959. Illustrated. 312pp. $4.75.**

Mr. Eastman presents a portrait gallery of eleven of his contemporaries, including one of his mother, "My First Great Companion." He uses "companion" in the Whitmanesque sense of a great man and not in the popular sense of an associate. Some he knew intimately, others only cursorily. Whereas we get portraits of Chaplin, Hemingway, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and Dewey, we are given glimpses of Scripps, Casals, Freud, Santayana and Einstein — firstrate interviews. Scripps had a fertile and discursive mind and made a fortune without working; Einstein possessed remarkable political intelligence; Hemingway could be both petty and great; Santayana's friendships were heavily charged with emotion; Trotsky was highly opionionated; Freud impressed him as a prude and a puritan; Bertrand Russell he discovered to be both disciplined and in a measure irresponsible; and Edna St. Vincent Millay he thinks a great lyric poet.

What he has to say about Chaplin, Dewey and his mother are fascinating, convincing. Great Companions reveals Mr. Eastman as a shrewd observer and charming painter of word portraits.

J.W.I.

YOU CAN PUBLISH YOUR BOOK

Free illustrated brochure tells how we published, promoted and distributed books for over 3,000 authors under our 40%-royalty-subsidy plan. No charge for editorial appraisal of your manuscript. All subjects welcomed. Write Dept. TC6

EXPOSITION PRESS / 386 4th Ave., N.Y. 16

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CRISIS

$1.50 A YEAR

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL WANTED

May 11, 1959

The Editor *The Crisis*

Sir:

I am gathering material for a joint biography of the lifelong friendship and interrelated ministries of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes and the late Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and would appreciate letters, documents, reminiscences, anecdotes and any pertinent information. All such material will be carefully copied and returned to the sender.

Sincerely,

CARL HERMAN VOSS

New England Congregational Church
127 Circular Street
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

AMERICAN NEGRO ART

June 9, 1959

The Editor *The Crisis*

Sir:

I have arranged with a leading British art publisher for the early production of a handsomely illustrated book on American Negro art. It will be the first of its kind outside the United States, where the distinguished Dryden Press works of Alain Locke and James Porter were published in 1940 and 1943.

I hope this book will be a worthy tribute to Negro courage and creativeness—and I shall try to bring to its making a lifelong familiarity with the Negro scene, enriched by teaching at Fisk University.

Cooperation at all levels will improve it greatly. Therefore, I appeal to those who are concerned about Negro art, in which I include the works of self-taught artists, to send me what they can before August 15th: full plate glossy photographs, with particulars, of items in private ownership, catalogues and press clippings, and letters of information and opinion.

Everything on loan will be promptly returned, all help will be gratefully acknowledged, and each picture reproduced will be properly credited.

Yours sincerely,

CEDRIC DOVER

The Studio
17A The Butts
Brentford
Middlesex, England.

NOTICE TO READERS

THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE CRISIS, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, IS A COMBINED ISSUE OUT SEPTEMBER 1. THIS WILL BE THE 48th ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL NUMBER.

Ceremonies marking the formal opening of the *John Brown Farm* at Lake Placid, New York, were held on Sunday, July 12, 1959, on the grounds of the John Brown site at North Elba, one of New York State's historic properties.

Turn your spare time into

EXTRA MONEY

Sell the fastest growing line of greeting cards!

COLOR-TONE ORIGINALS

NEGRO GREETING CARDS

imprinted FREE with your customer's name!

New 1959 line! New slim styles!

ONE MAN'S IDEA HAS FILLED A REAL NEED !

Ed Boone felt there was a real demand for specialized Negro greeting cards . . . out of his own personal need. He had them designed by his own artists, imprinted in his own shop. In just a few short years sales have j u m p e d INTO THE MILLIONS !

You can make extra money fast by selling Color-Tone Originals — even if you have never sold anything before! They are America's leading line of exclusive Negro greeting cards . . . new, different and exciting . . . lovely, varied assortments and beautiful, true-to-life colors that make your friends and relatives want to buy them on sight! ALSO — SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OF ALL-OCCASION CARDS. Birthday, Anniversary, Get-Well, Baby, Etc.

YOU QUICKLY MAKE AS MUCH AS $70 . . .

for selling 100 boxes . . . up to $35 for every 50 boxes . . . all in your spare time. Most of your customers already know about and want Color-Tone Originals — will buy 3 . . . 8 . . . even 10 boxes at a time for personal and business use.

Write today for FREE kit and complete, easy instructions.

COLOR-TONE ORIGINALS, INC.

112- Pearl Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

THERE'S a new daily newspaper in Chicago!

THERE'S a new daily newspaper in Chicago that includes a pioneering name in Negro journalism.

THERE'S a new daily newspaper in Chicago that includes a pioneering name in Negro journalism, publishes two editions a day, and carries the latest in international, national, local, and up-to-the minute news about Negroes everywhere.

This new daily newspaper in Chicago is the

CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER

Only three years old, the **CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER** is making historic strides. Why don't you write for a sample copy?

Just clip and mail this coupon TODAY, and we'll let you see a copy of our daily!

CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER
2400 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

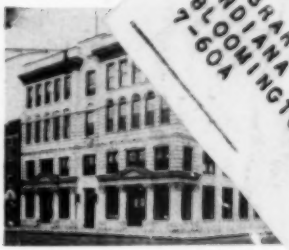
Please send me a sample copy of the **CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER.**

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Southern Aid Insurance Co., Inc.



LIBRARY
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON IND
7-60A

HOME OFFICE

extends congratula-
ons to the thou-
ds of young men
omen who are
ing from
chools
coun-

ing the
challenges
with which you will be confronted, let a Southern Aid Representative plan your insurance program. A company which has been meeting the economic needs of the people for more than 66 years, as can be attested to by thousands of satisfied policyholders and beneficiaries and offering all modern forms of Life, Health, Accident, Hospitalization and Mortgage Insurance, has a plan to fit your needs.

Southern Aid Life Insurance Co., Inc.

HOME OFFICE: Richmond 19, Virginia

Offices in Virginia and the District of Columbia

JAS. T. CARTER, President — J. E. HALL, JR., Secretary

H. H. SOUTHALL, Assistant Secretary

MEMBER OF NATIONAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION